The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6668. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Melodrama in the House—Stewart's Quixotic Defense of His Confiding Clients—Fortifications—1812.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Shortly after 1 o'clock the doughty Stewart, the Wilson Committee's contumacious witness, was brought before the bar of the House and permitted to show cause, if he could, why he should not be committed for contempt. He fully appreciated his opportunity and proceeded to make a hero of himself for the benefit of a large audience which filled the galleries and lined the walls of the House; he disclaimed all contempt of Congress or its authority; he painted himself as a man of such pure honor that he would infinitely prefer to rot in the black hole forever, to saying one word that could be construed as a violation of professional confidence, and he expressed himself as profoundly shocked that the House should dare ask him for information which would indicate the disposal of a corruption fund, after he had stated that he paid this fund to men who were his clients. The argument appeared to be that his clients, by virtue of being such, must be shielded from punishment for bribery if it cost him his life or liberty. All this was said with a high tragedy air, and with much dramatic action and unction. The galleries, at first, were highly pleased with Stewart's grand and eloquent periods, and applauded the best of them; but the House was evidently disgusted. Several efforts were made to stop the proceedings by raising points of order, but Stewart stuck to it and talked up the very edge of the hour allowed him. The last part of the speech was a legal defense of his position, which was fatally weak in one particular if in no other. Stewart's statement that he is attorney for the parties to whom he paid this money needs proof, which can only be given by naming the clients, which is the very thing he refuses to do. He was called to the bar to prove that he was attorney to these parties, but his speech assumed this from beginning to end. He showed no cause, therefore, why he should not be imprisoned for contempt. The failure was so complete that only one member voted against Mr. Dawes' resolution, submitted the moment Stewart sat down, declaring him to be in contempt. Who the one man is upon whom his irrelevant argument had an effect nobody could discover. Then followed another scene as little in consonance with the dignity of the House as the above. It was the wish of a large majority of the House, and especially of the Democrats, that Stewart should not be confined in a hotel or a sumptuous committee-room, but in the district jail, until such a time as he could decide to answer the questions of the committee. Mr. Wilson's resolution, remanding him simply to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was finally adopted, after numerous exhibitions of ill-feeling and a sharp controversy between the Speaker and Mr. Sargent. The House was unwilling to create a fictitious sympathy for Stewart by treating him as an ordinary criminal, and he escaped the jail by a good round vote. Stewart's quarters, however, are not at all to be envied. The room is little better than a prison cell. It is the same that was prepared for the contumacious witness Wooley in the time of the impeachment sequel investigation. The light of day is scarcely ever seen in it. It has two heavily-grated windows looking out into an inner and dingy court of small dimensions. Water and gas and closets are supplied, but everything is plain and cheerless. It is not a comfortable place even for a month, but Stewart will probably stick it out. It is a big advertisement for him, and the House has done him a real favor. A much more appropriate way of treating him would have been to have followed up other clues which would compel him to disclose what he is pretending to conceal.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The House passed the Fortification Appropriation bill to-day in just twenty minutes, which is the quickest time on record, and which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the profound conviction of its members that they had wasted the time spent in listening to the harangue of Stewart.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The consideration of the bill of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the reorganization of the Consular Service was, to-day, postponed for investigation, and the committee will then attempt to substitute for it the bill in regard to the fisheries clause of the Washington Treaty, upon which action has already been too long delayed.

DISLOYAL PENSIONERS OF 1812.

Mr. Willard to-day reported, and the House passed, a bill restoring to the pension rolls those soldiers of the war of 1812 who were disloyal during the rebellion. The opposition was more vigorous than effective, and came chiefly from Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hawley, of Illinois. None of the persons restored to the pension list participated actively in the rebellion, and it seemed but justice to put these men, who were certainly patriots once, back into all the rights they had before the war, since amnesty has restored so many active rebels, who were never in the service of their country, to all the rights which had previously belonged to them. Gen. Butler made the sensation speech, favoring the bill on the grounds of humanity, philanthropy, duty, &c., and winding up with the significant remark that he hoped the time was near when the New-Orleans of 1862 would be forgotten in the memory of the New-Orleans of 1812.

ANOTHER DARK PROCEEDING.

When the Wilson Committee got to work to-day they resumed the examination of Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Company. The committee seem to set great value upon Mr. Clark's opinions, and are continually putting supposititious questions with a view of eliciting them. Mr. Clark has opinions, of course, as plenty as blackberries; sometimes they are very decided; sometimes, when he don't see just what the question means, they are very Bunsbyish. He is apparently getting well waked up to the necessity of putting forth all his powers and energies for the protection of the present interests and management of the company. To do this it will be far less necessary to look after what was done six or seven years ago in the construction of the road than it will be to see to it that the sins of that period be not atoned for by the sacrifice of the interests of the present. So to-day, as a simple diversion probably, he precipitated upon the committee a decided sensation, which involves the integrity of some as yet unknown members of the House, and which will give increased interest to the investigations for the next few days. Every correspondent and member who was present this afternoon immediately called to mind an incident in the House, one day last Spring, which was suddenly cut short, and the mystery whereof was never fathomed. Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, proposed, one Monday morning, to offer a joint resolution which was understood to relate to the interest account of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. James Brooks, apparently posted in advance, objected, unless he had permission to read a document in his possession, showing a conspiracy on foot to black-mail the company, knowledge of which had first come to the company's ears through Geo. B. Cowlam, who wrote himself private secretary to Gen. Butler. There was a sharp passage between Gen. Negley and Mr. Brooks, and the result was that the resolution never was offered. Here the matter dropped, but to-day Mr. Clark brought it all up again by producing the correspondence, which is elsewhere printed. It cannot be determined from the letters and dispatches of Cowlam whether he was in the employ of the "strikers," and was used to attempt to bring the company to terms, or whether he obtained information of their designs, and sought to turn an honest penny by informing the President of the company. It is not apparent that Gen. Butler knew anything of it. But the reply of the latter shows that he declined to be struck. This opens a new "lead," and it is impossible to tell what will come of it.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate has at last passed the Legislative Appropriation bill. To-day's debate was more important and interesting than any heretofore on this bill. The subject was the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, with the design of preventing the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, in favor of notorious slave-traders and blockade-runners during the war. The amendment suspends payment of such judgments till Congress makes a special appropriation for each one. From various test votes it was clear that in a full Senate there was a majority of about half a dozen in favor of the amendment. The amendment was adopted. Then that vote was reconsidered. Then there were numerous votes on amendments, and motions to adjourn or go into executive session, all of which were lost. At length, by a vote of 25 to 23, the amendment was adopted. For one hour or two before the final vote, the efforts of Democrats were unremitting to secure an amendment, or an adjournment, in hopes that a quorum could be broken, and the subject held open till another day, when the results might be different. But it was without avail that the effort was made. Those favoring the measure worked steadily together, and, tiring the determination of the other side, adopted the amendment. The House will receive the proposal with more favor, now that it is in the bill, than they did receive it when it was moved there as an original amendment, because the rules were in the way of its adoption. The action of the Senate vindicates the efforts of Boardman Smith, and Gen. Hawley in attempting to secure the same amendment in the House.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

Mr. Job Stevenson reopened his Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad investigation, for what practical purpose nobody could perceive. The first witness was Mr. Beatty, his colleague in the House, whose testimony was cumulative to show that Mr. Stevenson had quoted Ames as his authority before he offered the resolution. Mr. Alley and Mr. James F. Wilson were then examined without result. The latter testified as to his interest in the company which built the road, and it proved to be much like Mr. Blaine's. Mr. Stevenson's intention seems to be to prolong the investigation, and he to-day expressed the wish to have Messrs. Allison and Hooper, of the House, and Mr. John I. Blair, of New-Jersey, President of the road, summoned. This will take a week. Having failed to "catch the Speaker," Mr. Stevenson now avers that his purpose is solely to call attention to the impropriety of members of Congress holding or speculating in the stocks, bonds or franchises of corporations or institutions whose rights or existence are due in any way to Congress. He accordingly has a big job on his hands, and when he gets through with all the railroad corporations, he will begin on the holders of national bank stock, and then with the owners of Government bonds. It is even more difficult now than heretofore to predict when the Poland Committee will be able to report. Mr. Ames has gone home on a ten days' leave of absence, and his memorandum-book is not likely to appear until he returns. Messrs. Colfax and Patterson, it is reported, wish to make further statements in a day or two, and, take it all in all, it will be very easy to prolong matters without a judgment until the 4th of March, unless the committee is more decided and imperative than it has thus far been.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The memorial of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recommending the appropriation of the surplus of the Chinese indemnity fund to establish an American school at Pekin for the education of interpreters and others, was presented in the Senate to-day by Gen. Logan, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House it was presented by Gen. Banks, and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

TELEGRAPH CABLE TO CHINA.

Mr. Cæsar Moreno, an Italian gentleman, and a representative of the American, Japan and China Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday. The cable of this company is proposed to be laid via the Sandwich Islands.

THE SENATE'S ECONOMY.

The action of the Senate in cutting off the appropriation for extra pay to leading clerks, is a most shortsighted policy, and will produce great embarrassment to the Secretary himself. It is only by this means that the service has been able to retain in responsible positions gentlemen equal to the duties required of them. If this pay is now reduced, the Government will lose their services. What would be thought of a private corporation, who paid the officer responsible for the correct issue of $1,500,000,000 of cash wrrrants per annum the beggarly sum of $1,800 per annum? Yet that is what the Senate proposes to do. That body cannot too soon reconsider its action.

MALICIOUS SNEAKS.

The Investigating Committee of the House, as well as Mr. Oakes Ames, are constantly in the receipt of anonymous suggestions to the effect that this thing and that thing can be proven about this man or that man, if such and such persons be summoned. Nearly all these emanate from malicious or revengeful motives, and their authors may as well understand that the committees were not organized for any such purpose. They are, nevertheless, one of the attendant evils of public investigations.

YALE COLLEGE.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, is here for a few days, to look after the interests of that institution in the Agricultural College Land bill.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The enormity of the traffic in obscene literature has been made so apparent to members of Congress lately, that many of them express a willingness to vote for any measure that will put a stop to it, even to the stretching of a constitutional point, if necessary.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP BILL.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads to-day had a hearing of the advocates of the Webb Australian Steam-ship Subsidy bill. Col. Bee, of California, addressed the committee in favor of the bill. He produced evidence and figures to show that the Webb line had built up a large trade between the United States and the British islands in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Webb, he claimed, had given his time and spent his money in developing this commerce. He had been encouraged to believe that Congress would give him substantial aid. Gen. Burnside was present during the hearing. There were also present quite a number of persons representing the interests of the Pacific coast.

IOWA LANDS.

The bill to quiet land titles in Iowa, which vests the title to a large amount of lands in Iowa in the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, has become a law, the ten days within which it might be vetoed having expired without a veto. Although the President was requested to veto the bill by one branch of the Iowa Legislature, he has declined so to do, which would seem to confirm the assertion of the friends of the bill that the opposition has originated with speculative land-jobbers. John F. Tracey, President of the road, has been in constant attendance here since the question of a veto was suggested.

THE CURRENCY.

Prof. Amasa Walker spent most of the day upon the floor of the House, and engaged in general conversation with members upon the subject of the currency. He is of the opinion that no legitimate business interest of the country desires any further inflation of the currency. He cited, as one of the evil effects of the instability of our circulating medium, the fact that one of the largest book publishers in the United States has his books all made in England, pays import duties, and then saves twenty-five per centum in the cost of their production. Mr. Walker, who is one of our ablest thinkers upon finance, is of the opinion that the country is further removed from the period of specie resumption than it seemed to be one year since, and evidently believes the day is far distant when resumption will be practicable.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

The news from Kansas regarding the Senatorial election and the attendant circumstances has been the subject of much comment here to-day. Senator Pomeroy telegraphs to his friends that the whole thing is a conspiracy to ruin him, but that he will come out all right in the end. John J. Ingalls, the new Senator, originally came from Haverhill, Mass. He graduated at Williams College in 1851, in the same class with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and was also a college mate of Assistant Attorney-General Hill and Gen. Garfield. Soon after graduating he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. He is said to be a man of decided ability.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President as special commissioners to attend at the annual assay at the mint of the United States at Philadelphia on Monday, the 10th of February: F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New-York; Prof. John Torrey, United States Assay Office; Prof. W. P. Blake, New-Haven, Conn.; Prof. F. A. Walker, New-Haven, Conn.; Prof. R. W. Raymond, New-York; Prof. R. E. Rogers, Philadelphia; Hon. H. R. Linderman, Philadelphia; J. G. Fell, Esq., Philadelphia; Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency; Hon. J. E. Hilgard, Assistant Superintendent United States coast survey.

PERSONAL.

Walt Whitman still remains at his lodgings in this city quite low with paralysis, from the seeds of an old and severe case of malarial poison contracted by him in the army hospitals during the war; but his physicians think his strong physique will bring him through....Hon. J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia, has returned here after an extended tour through the Southern States.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Matters in the Legislature—Executive Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—In the House to-day there was an exciting and acrimonious discussion in reference to the bill to incorporate a through railway from New-York to Philadelphia. This bill was reported last evening with some important amendments, and this morning its friends, believing they had sufficient votes to order it to a third reading, urged its consideration with great vehemence. Its opponents objected that it had been rushed through committee without proper examination, that a hearing upon its merits had been refused, in violation of all usage and precedent, and that it was only fair and just that time should be given members of the House to make a thorough analysis of the new features introduced into the measure. The friends of the bill retorted that it was only opposed by the Pennsylvania Central; that the people were in its favor, and that members were just as well prepared to vote on the subject now as they would be at any future time. One of the champions of the new project indulged in wholesale imputations of the integrity of some of its opponents, and for a time the excitement was very great. Finally, after speeches from Messrs. Ward, Morrow, Canfield, Hobart, and others, a motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until Tuesday next was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 24. The consideration of the charter on that day will, no doubt, be one of the most exciting and important events of the session.

Gov. Parker to-day made the following nominations: For Chancellor, Gen. Theodore Runyon, of Essex; for Justices of the Supreme Court, D. A. Depue, of Essex, S. Woodhull, of Camden, and V. Dalrymple, of Morris; for Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Dr. Samuel Lilly, of Hunterdon. The Supreme Court Judges are Republicans, and have been on the Bench for the last five years. All the nominations were referred by the Senate to the Judiciary Committee.

Affairs in Louisiana—The Republican Government Sustained by the Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered the decision referred to in my dispatch of the 24th, viz.: The Case of the People &c., ex rel. Philip H. Morgan vs. John H. Kennard. It will be remembered that the relator Morgan was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Acting-Gov. Pinchback in the place of W. W. Howe, resigned; that Kennard had previously been appointed by Gov. Warmoth before the impeachment of that gentleman, but had not been confirmed. Judge Morgan, after his appointment, claimed his seat, which Judge Kennard refused to give up, when a proceeding was instituted in the Superior District Court by the former against the latter, under an act of the Legislature passed the 20th inst., to obtain his place. The Superior District Court decided in favor of Judge Morgan's right to his seat, and Judge Kennard appealed to the Supreme Court, which court, to-day, affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court decides that P. B. S. Pinchback was, under the laws of Louisiana, the acting Governor of the State on the 4th of January, 1873, when he appointed P. H. Morgan Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; that the Senate in session at the State-house, which confirmed Morgan, is the Senate of the State; that the law passed by the General Assembly, on the 13th of January, 1873, is constitutional; that the commission of Kennard expired at the end of the extra session on the 6th of January, and that P. H. Morgan is entitled to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The troops which heretofore have been stationed in and about the State-house, have not for several days past been at that place, and everything is quiet and orderly. The people are satisfied with the situation under the Kellogg administration, as they find that all departments, State and city, are in perfect accord, and but for the sensational dispatches sent to the *Picayune* and *Times* from Washington, aided by the wailings of a few disappointed Democratic office-seekers and soreheads, there would be a unanimous sentiment in favor of Republican rule under Gov. Kellogg and the State authorities under him.

ALBANY.

Singular Democratic Zeal for Economy—A Pleasant Sight in the Assembly Gallery.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

Business dragged as much to-day in the Assembly as it was pushed yesterday. Being devoted to general orders, the House spent the day in Committee of the Whole upon bills which were not of general interest, except one as to notaries, and another relating to the rights of married women. The greater portion of the session, however, was spent in a discussion of the bill authorizing the introduction of the Gouge system of heating and ventilation into the Chambers. Mr. Jacobs opened the war on the bill as entailing a useless expense upon the State, and the ensuing debate showed that there is considerable opposition to the project, but it was also evident that a large majority will vote to take out the deadly furnaces, which are pouring poison into the hall from the caverns below, and replace them with steam-heating apparatus. When the bill was up to appropriate $30,000 to provide a quarantine steamer in place of the Andrew Fletcher, the Democrats attacked it under the lead of Mr. Ray, claiming that no steamer was a necessity, or if it was that an appropriation of $15,000 was ample to provide one. It was an unfortunate move for the minority as it brought up a contrast between the administrations of Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Vanderpoel, which proved very unpalatable to the Democrats. Mr. Pierson, of Albany, and Mr. Husted were especially effective in this work, and when they had got through, the Democrats were filled with poignant regret that they had brought the matter up at all. But having brought it up they were compelled to adhere to it, and upon a call of the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Ray to appropriate only $150,000, they succeeded in getting 23 votes.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The Committees on Cities are at work this afternoon on the New-York Charter, and it is already apparent that their labors will not be completed in time to report the bill to-morrow. If the adjournment did not intervene it might be reported on Saturday, or on Monday, at the furthest; but as the members scatter to their homes on Friday afternoon and do not return until Monday evening it will be impossible to have another meeting of the committees until Tuesday afternoon. It is intended to complete the bill ready for submission at that sitting, and have it reported to both Houses Wednesday morning, but as the friends of Reform have already met one disappointment it will not do to be certain that the report will be made even on Wednesday. It is due, however, to the committee to say that the delay is caused solely by their desire to conscientiously perform their duty and get the bill into such shape that no amendments will be necessary after it is reported.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

There was some little stirring up of the Senators, this morning, over a report which appeared in the Albany papers of certain remarks of Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Opdyke in the Constitutional Commission yesterday. On the suggestion of establishing a court of claims for the State, the first-named gentleman declared that the setting up of such a court would open the way to greater frauds than had hitherto disgraced the State Legislatures, and mentioned cases where claims had been paid by the State three times over, by means of special bills. The other gentlemen named spoke much to the same effect, but the incorrect reports of their remarks represented them as involving the last Legislature in these charges of fraud. Senator Bowen, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims, rising to a question of privilege, sent up the report as cut from the morning papers, and had it read. He then stated that the charges, so far as related to the last Legislature, were utterly false, for not a single claim had been reported last year from his committee which called for a dollar from the State Treasury. This statement provoked a warm discussion, in which several Senators, and notably Mr. James Wood, exhibited great indignation at the "presumption" of the Constitutional Commissioners in speaking as they were reported to have done. Senator Johnson, however, thought the statements of the Commissioners meant something, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter. After much debate, the motion was adopted, Mr. Benedict only voting in the negative. He characterized the whole affair as "ridiculous," and thought that if the Senate were to appoint investigating committees on every newspaper report, there would be very little time for legislation. The committee is not yet appointed, and it is positively stated by members of the commission that the report was entirely incorrect. The observations of Mr. Leavenworth applied to transactions which took place five years ago, and were intended, it is said, to particularly apply to acts of canal appraisers.

Hearing on the Question of Exempting Mortgages from Taxation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly held a meeting in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon to hear argument on the bill for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation.

Mr. Mann, from Troy, said the question had been many years agitated in his community, and all were in favor of the exemption. Mechanics and other small borrowers were unable to borrow money for building while interest on money borrowed on mortgages was at rates of ten and fifteen per cent., as it was now under the burden of the tax. Mortgages were a drug on the market, and something should be done to bring them up to the same value as securities, as Government and railroad bonds. It was far more profitable now to take a Government bond at five per cent. than a mortgage at ten. The present tax was so onerous that small borrowers could not get money.

Mr. Hoffman, from Albany, said he had been in the real estate business for twelve years. In that time he had had hundreds of applications from small borrowers owning houses, such as mechanics, for money to be raised on mortgage; but the tax on them reduced the interest to three per cent. and people would not lend money at this rate. If the law exempted mortgages from taxation, he would say that within a fortnight there would be $50,000 ready to loan out on houses, whereas now no one can borrow a dollar on them.

Mr. Fish, of Albany, spoke against the law, and Mr. Benjamin Willis, of New-York, in its favor.

Mr. Edward F. Mathews, of New-York, a large real estate owner, said there were two great drawbacks which were keeping back the City—the Usury laws and the taxing of real estate twice. If this law were passed, money to build could be borrowed at six per cent., and the additional buildings would be so much addition to the taxable property of the State. He thought that not $100,000 are collected on all the mortgages in New-York. Loans of estates and trusts made on them had been called in, and it was no longer the custom to leave money to be invested in mortgages, for mortgages now can only get four per cent. interest. The amount of building going on this year was from ten to fifteen millions less than last year. Real estate in Boston, and in other cities, had advanced thirty-three and a third per cent. during the past three years, while in New-York it has not, on an average, advanced at all. Money goes to other cities in other States, where this tax does not exist, to the detriment of New-York. The speaker mentioned that a friend of his owned a lot of land, and was waiting for the passage of this bill to borrow $400,000 to put up an apartment house, which would not only add $400,000 to the taxable property of the State, but would accommodate a large number of families now driven out of the City for want of room. If mortgages were exempt from taxation, and the tax does not bring in over $500,000, it would be worth over $200,000,000, to the State. Mr. Mathews gave some interesting statistics of the residences of a number of persons employed in a large office building owned by him in Wall-street, from which it appeared that considerably more lived out of the City than in it, and argued that this sufficiently proved the difficulty of building in the City.

Mr. Cyrus Clarke came as the representative of the West Side Association, and presented a memorial from that body.

Mr. Isaac Sherman, of New-York, argued the question from the standpoint of political economy, and said that it was a wrong system of taxation to raise money by means of taxing mortgages. He said that whatever was taken from the lender on this bond was really taken from the borrower, and quoted the well-known case of Western *vs.* The City of Charlestown, where Chief-Justice Marshall delivered the opinion as settling this question, that a tax on the lender was, in effect, tax on the borrower, viz., the United States. Here the Supreme Court of the United States had decided this principle of political economy. It was useless to tax interest on money because it came in a particular form, for the average profit of money lent was the average profit of other businesses; if it were higher, then everybody would go into lending money. Now, tax that interest where it comes on a mortgage, and you immediately obstruct the business which it was intended to promote by raising that mortgage. To tax the evidences of debt was an obsolete and exploded system.

The argument of Mr. Sherman was very exhaustive, and was listened to with close attention by the Committee. In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Fort, Mr. Sherman said that the effect of removing the tax on mortgages while it existed on railroad bonds, would undoubtedly affect injuriously to some extent the holders of those bonds. As a whole, he was in favor of putting all credits on the same footing. In the course of discussion on the question of not exempting from taxation mortgages drawing more than six per cent. interest, Mr. Mathews said that there was no rule by which the interest on mortgages could be fixed. Owners of first-class improved property could borrow all the money they wanted at six per cent., while owners of less desirable property could not get money at that rate.

Mr. Griffin argued that it would be unjust to exempt from taxation the man who had his money in bonds, while the farmer who had his money in his farm was taxed to its full value. This proposed law would do well enough for the city, but it would be crushing to the country. No class should be exempt from contributing to the expenses of the country.

There were many business men present during the hearing, who were deeply interested in the proceedings.

THE CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board has made most of its appointments of superintendents, collectors, &c., nearly all of which are reappointments. The appointments of superintendents on the first and second sections of the Champlain Canal, and the second section of the Oswego Canal, as also those of collectors at New-York, Montezuma, Palmyra, Rochester, Fort Edward, Penn Yan, and Mount Morris, were laid over until the next meeting, which will be held Feb. 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Lecture-Room.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew gave, at Association Hall, last evening, the first of a series of readings long promised as the medium through which American audiences were to become acquainted with an artist possessed of an enviable reputation in Europe. The introduction, effected in presence of an overflowing assemblage, must have gratified alike the new-comer and the persons gathered to meet him. Mr. Bellew's earliest performance showed him to be a most accomplished reader, and, what is still rarer, a thoroughly entertaining one. A commanding and withal a sympathetic presence; an expressive countenance; a voice of admirable quality; earnestness, passion, and force in delivery, and a thoroughly chaste style, by means of which much of the impressiveness of the business of the stage is wrought by the less demonstrative methods alone appropriate on the platform: these are Mr. Bellew's gifts, and the elements of his talent. It would be difficult to wish him more power than is derived from their combination. In the ten pieces recited, this power was asserted, of course, now in a greater, now in a less degree; none of his efforts, however, are to be mentioned but as worthy of approval for the intelligence and culture of which they bore the clearest marks. We should say that in Shakespearean readings, when Mr. Bellew interprets a whole play, the student and the actor are at their best; in a miscellaneous programme, all the selections do not appeal with equal eloquence to the tastes of the listeners. Of the pieces done last night, the reading of Macaulay's poem of "Horatius at the Bridge;" that of Browning's "Good News from Ghent," in which the assemblage was fairly hurried over the ground with the reader describing the galloping bearers of the tidings destined to arrest the doom of a city; and that of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," passages of which attained to a dignity akin to that of a prophet's utterances were, in the serious vein, the reader's most felicitous efforts. In "Cox's Diary," by Thackeray, Mr. Bellew was discovered to have as unlimited might to compel merriment as rapt attention; Moseley's sketch of a charity dinner in London elicited more laughter even than Thackeray's story; but there was more triviality in the humor and its exposition than was consonant, we think, with the remainder of the bill. Three times during the night, we have to add, Mr. Bellew supplemented his readings with an organ accompaniment, with a choral intermezzo, and with bugle calls, the latter being used in Tennyson's "Balaclava Charge," which, by the way, we have had more effectively narrated. Mr. Bellew's art is too legitimate to be bettered by these theatrical adjuncts. He is to read again, we see, on Monday. From the hearty applause bestowed throughout the first entertainment, there seems to be no doubt that the whole course of which he is to be the hero will be very attractive.

Capture of Incendiaries in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—The Sunday following New-Year's Day an incendiary fire in Arrow Rock, Mo., a few miles from Boonville, destroyed a large part of the business portion of the place. Two days later the town was fired in four places, but only slight damage was done. The day before yesterday three colored men, named John Sweeney, Clark Cannon, and Reuben Elder, were arrested as the incendiaries, and confessed their guilt. Sweeney was tried by a vigilance committee, and hung on Wednesday night. Cannon and Elder were closely guarded. It was expected they would be hung to-night.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Sixteen Persons Injured in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—The 5½ P. M. passenger-train from this city, for Northampton, on the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, was thrown from the track, at Hamden, about four miles from this city, this evening, by a broken rail. Sixteen persons were injured. A wrecking-train was sent to the spot, and succeeded in clearing the track about midnight. The following is a list of the injured:

Dr. George R. Sheppard, of Collinsville, injured in the face.

Thomas Doody, of Southampton, Mass., dangerous internal injuries. Mrs. Doody, his wife, had a flesh wound.

J. R. Upson, of Marion, Conn., badly cut.

Mrs. Doolittle, of Cheshire, Conn., flesh injuries. Bryan McMahon, of New-Haven, left arm injured; Mrs. Anthony Friedel, of Collinsville, Conn.; Mrs. Samantha Hine, of Southwick, Mass.; Wm. A. Fitch, of South Washington, Conn., and Nellie Cain, of Cheshire, were slightly injured.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 A. M.—An area of quite low barometer has moved eastward from Dakota into Canada, accompanied by cloudy weather and areas of light snow over Minnesota and the upper lake region, where generally clear weather, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and falling temperature are now prevailing; southerly to westerly winds and clear weather continue over New-England and the Middle States, except generally cloudy weather over the lower lake region; generally cloudy weather and northerly winds over the South Atlantic States, with areas of rain along the coast; clear weather from Missouri to Southern Ohio, and southward to the Gulf, excepting cloudy weather over the coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, winds veering to fresh and brisk westerly to north-westerly, and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, wind veering to fresh and brisk westerly and north-westerly, and generally clear weather, except over the lower lake region, where cloudy weather, areas of light snow and falling temperature are probable; for the South Atlantic States, rising temperature and generally cloudy weather; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, rising temperature, winds veering to easterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather; for the North-west and upper lake region, rising barometer, decided fall of temperature, fresh and brisk northerly and north-westerly winds, and generally clear and very cold weather; for Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, generally clear weather and falling temperature.

The Signal Office reports the following temperatures at some of their stations at 11 P. M. to-night: Duluth, Minn., 3° above zero; Escanaba, Mich., 8° above zero; Montreal, Canada, 9° above zero; St. Paul, Minn., 8° above zero; Breckenridge, Minn., 11° below zero; Indianapolis, Ind., 7° below zero; Virginia City, Montana Territory, 9° below zero; Fort Garry, Dakota Territory, 22° below zero.

Continuation of the Cold Snap.

The cold snap which set in on Wednesday morning continued unabated yesterday; but toward noon and afterward there was a slight change in the temperature, the thermometer running up six degrees between 9 o'clock A. M. and noon, when the glass recorded 10°, and the mercury steadily increased up to 6 P. M., when it reached 14°. The average temperature in this City yesterday was 9°, compared with 6¾° the day previous, but the temperature up to 9 o'clock in the morning was much colder than on Wednesday, and, added to the unpleasantness, a frost fog had set in which, coupled with the thickly-floating ice with which the river was nearly choked, rendered navigation in the harbor and on the East and North Rivers very difficult, and for awhile prevented the regular trips of the ferry-boats. It was not until after 8 A. M. that the boats on the East River commenced running, and, owing to this delay, they were unusually crowded for a couple of hours afterward. Many householders complain of the bursting of water-pipes, and plumbers are in great demand both in this City and in Brooklyn. At 7 o'clock A. M., the thermometer in various places in Westchester County indicated from 12° to 20° below zero; in Hudson County 20° below zero, and in Brooklyn and Staten Island the mercury stood at zero.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Broadway:

3 A. M.	3°	3½ P. M.	14°
6 A. M.	3°	6 P. M.	14°
9 A. M.	4°	9 P. M.	13°
12 M.	10°	12 P. M.	11°

Average temperature, 9°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The last rail on the Cayuga Lake Railroad, from Cayuga to Ithaca, was laid yesterday.

The Union Pacific train arrived at Salt Lake City last night on time. The whole road, from Omaha to San Francisco, is reported clear.

Thomas Cartwright, a Mormon high priest, and one of the leaders of the Mountain Meadow massacre, died recently, at Beaver City, Utah.

J. P. Haskin, President of the Morris Run Coal Company, and a very extensive business operator, died yesterday morning at Syracuse.

Martin, the defaulting teller of the Chester Valley Bank, at Chester, Penn., was yesterday sentenced to four and a half years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Dennis Coleman, of San Francisco, beat his wife so severely that she died. The Coroner's Jury, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict of manslaughter.

Lieuts. John F. Merry, from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and H. T. Perkins, from the Constellation, are ordered to the Juniata.

Lieut.-Commander John J. Reed is ordered to the receiving ship at New-York. Lieut.-Commander Edward N. Kellogg, from the Vermont, is ordered to the Juniata.

The Excelsior Coffin-works of Hamilton, Lemon & Arnold, at Allegheny City, Penn., were partially burned yesterday morning. The loss will not exceed $30,000; insured for $24,700.

At the election for managers of the Little Miami Railroad, yesterday, the old board was re-elected. H. J. Jewett was chosen President, C. P. Cassilly, Secretary, and Joseph C. Butler, Treasurer.

It has been decided to hold the eighteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces at Poughkeepsie the coming Summer.

Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Neal and Emery, of the Boston Lancers, left Boston for Washington yesterday morning, to make arrangements for the proposed visit of the corps on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies.

The steam tannery of Martin Evans & Co., at Lancaster, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is $41,000, including $7,000 worth of bark, and $10,000 worth of leather. There is no insurance on the property.

Laura D. Fair lectured, on Wednesday night, at Hamilton Hall, Sacramento, Cal., upon "Wolves in the Fold." She was exceedingly bitter upon the San Francisco Press, clergy, attorneys, and the jury which first tried her.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Augusta, Me., completed a permanent organization yesterday by adopting a constitution and by-laws, and electing officers. Addresses were made by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, and others.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: C. H. Blocker, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of North Carolina; R. C. Kerr, to be Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss.

In the suit of ex-Collector McLean, of Memphis, Tenn., for $150,000 deficit in his accounts, in the Memphis Circuit Court, yesterday, Wm. Miller, Chief Book-keeper, testified to having mutilated the books, by McLean's order, to prevent the Grand Jury from seeing the entries.

The Boston Committee on Claims have come to the conclusion that that city is legally liable for destruction of property by the blowing down of the buildings during the great fire, the matter coming strictly within the range of the statute law, and not subject to the application of the common law.

After several days of dry, electrical, north wind along the California coast line, and far into the interior, with heavy sand storms in the southern counties, the weather changed on Wednesday night, and rain fell bountifully, and, yesterday, there was a fair prospect of its continuance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Campaign Against the Khivans—Reported Atrocities Practiced by Them on Captured Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Public opinion is in an excited state over accounts of atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the Khivans on the Russians who have fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition against Khiva, and demand the exemplary punishment of the Khan.

The military preparations for the campaign are on a grand scale, and are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force will probably number 50,000 men. Princes and others of high rank are volunteering to accompany the army.

A Meditated Coup by Napoleon Frustrated by Death.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is reported that American bankers of London loaned Napoleon £200,000 to facilitate a coup he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them.

Daniel Redding, who was convicted and imprisoned for participating in the Fenian riots in Manchester, in 1867, and who has just been released from custody, has prosecuted the prison doctors for gross cruelties which he alleges were practiced upon him. Redding has made an affidavit in support of his complaint, in which he charges that, while he was suffering from a paralytic stroke, the doctors pricked his flesh with hot needles and also burned him with a hot iron.

The Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—It is probable that the present tolls on dispatches by the Atlantic cable will soon be reduced.

War Contracts at Lyons, France, to be Investigated.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—There was an excited debate in the National Assembly this afternoon over the revelations of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the Lyons war contracts. During the discussion M. Carayon declared that he had seen an order of Gen. Bressolles, in which was mentioned the written instructions received from M. Challemel, Prefect of Lyons, ordering M. Carayon and a number of other officers of the Garde Mobile to be shot. M. Challemel, who is now a member of the Assembly, denied the assertion of M. Carayon, and asked that an inquiry be made.

American Men-of-War—Internationalists—M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Plymouth has sailed from Villa Franca for Tangiers.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The total number of alleged Internationalists arrested in Montmartre was 122.

President Thiers yesterday informed M. De Larcy that he cannot accept the constitutional project submitted to him by the Committee of Thirty.

Death of the Ex-Empress Carlotta Denied—The Late Dowager Empress of Brazil.

DRESDEN, Jan. 30.—The report in the Berlin papers that ex-Empress Carlotta was dead is untrue. The ex-Empress is still living, but her condition is such that death is probable at any moment.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—The late Dowager Empress of Brazil was buried to-day. The funeral was witnessed by immense crowds. Business in the city was wholly suspended.

Monument to the Poet Campbell—Roman Honors to an American.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The public meeting to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the poet Campbell was held at Glasgow last night. The sum of $2,500 was subscribed on the spot.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Mr. Randolph Rogers, an American, has been made a member of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. He is the first citizen of the United States who has received this honor.

BERNE, Jan. 30.—The Swiss Government has appointed a Secretary of the second class to the Legation at Washington.

Slavery in the Spanish Cortes—The Recent Defeat of the Carlists.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—In the Lower House of the Cortes, yesterday, a deputy moved that the bill for the abolition of slavery be amended so as to take effect on the date of its passage, instead of four months thereafter.

The recent defeat of the Carlists, under the Curé of Santa Cruz, produced a most favorable impression on the population. It was more important than at first reported. Forty-seven Carlists were killed, and 100 wounded. Many Carlists are throwing down their arms and returning to their homes.

The Queen of Spain yesterday gave birth to a boy. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well.

KANSAS.

Serious Illness of Senator Pomeroy—Startling Fraud—The Senator Elect.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 30.—Senator Pomeroy is lying dangerously ill at a private residence in this city, and his physicians have forbidden admission to his room. The Senator has reconsidered his determination to make a public statement concerning the York disclosures, and will say nothing on the subject until his trial comes on. The trial is set for to-morrow, but will, in all probability, be postponed, on account of Mr. Pomeroy's sickness. A rumor is current to-night that he will not resume his seat in the Senate, but will tender his resignation to Gov. Osborne within two or three days. Further deposits of bribe money have been, it is said, made with the Secretary of the State, to-day, to the amount of $6,200. It is stated that the money was paid in by members of the Legislature, who received it from Pomeroy, but their names have not been disclosed.

A startling fraud was unearthed in the State Auditor's Office to-day. The Auditor's registry of bonds was discovered to contain certain entries of $200,000 in bonds purporting to have been issued by the cities of Gregory, Cloud, and Budlong, in Cherokee County, Kansas, to the Memphis, Carthage, and North-western Railroad Company. There are no such places in Cherokee County nor in Kansas, and the bonds are evidently bogus. The names of the cities given are the names of prominent citizens of Carthage, Mo. There are two sets of bonds for each city, bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable at the National Park Bank, New-York. One hundred of the bonds, amounting to $50,000, were registered on the 30th of December, 1872, and the remainder on Jan. 8, 1873, which was three days before the present Administration was installed. It is supposed that an attempt has been or is now being made to negotiate the bonds in the Eastern markets.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 30.—United States Senator elect John J. Ingalls reached his home, in this city, to-night, and was received at the depot by a large concourse of friends, with music and salvos of artillery. Thence he was escorted to Corinthian Hall, where an immense crowd was assembled. Mr. Ingalls addressed the audience in a brief speech. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Election at Lexington, Ky.—The Colored Men Disfranchised by a Poll-Tax.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 30.—The city election passed off quietly. A company of Federal troops arrived last night, but did not appear on the streets during the entire day. The negro population largely outnumbers the whites, but a provision of the city charter requiring the payment of a capitation tax as a prerequisite to the right of suffrage disfranchised about two-thirds of the negro vote, and left the Democrats an easy victory. This result secures the management of city affairs to the whites for the next three years. The Democratic majority is over 800.

LOUISIANA.

The Election Investigation—Democratic Majority in a Largely Republican District—How It was Done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At 10½ this morning, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation. Mr. Frederick Southmayd was sworn and examined in relation to the members of the Kellogg House returned by the Lynch board only.

M'ENERY'S VOTE.

Mr. Southmayd—Was a member of the Foreman Board. McEnery's majority for Governor was about 6,000, as he remembered, but that vote was canvassed before he became a member of the board. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was about 2,000 more. Thinks McEnery's majority was smaller than any of the general State officers. In the canvass for Governor, poll 3 was thrown out on the ground of manifest fraud. The precinct was heavily Republican, and the box had evidently been stuffed by Fusion votes, giving that ticket a majority of 600 votes. Poll 8, in Ward 3 of New-Orleans, was thrown out on the protest of citizens, one United States Supervisor and two State Supervisors stating that the box had been opened several days before the votes were counted. The box had been partially pried open, and could easily have been stuffed. Concerning other polls thrown out in Iberville, St. James, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, and other parishes, the witness' statements were corroborative of those of Mr. Foreman.

Mr. Ray questioned witness concerning the signing of the returns. Those for members of the Legislature were published over the signatures of all the members of the board. Hunsucker and Thomas were members of the Senate at the time they signed the returns.

By Mr. Morton—Witness believed that the Lynch board could not have found the returns, because no member of witness' board would have told them where they were.

By Mr. Ray—The members of the Legislature resumed by the De Ferret board met and elected the board of which witness was a member under the new law. All the returns before the board had been opened before they came into the possession of his board.

By Mr. Trumbull—Did not say where the returns were for fear the United States military would take them from the board. The military authorities of the United States evidently interfered with the organization of the Legislature. The Pinchback Government was upheld by the United States military force. It could have been sustained without.

By Mr. McMillan—As a rule the tax-payers of the State do not recognize the Pinchback Government, and will not pay any taxes levied by it.

By Mr. Ray—All that the Pinchback Government has done was under Durell's decree.

Mr. Morton—The Fusion Legislature is recognized by the Fusion Party, but there are a few of those returned by the Fusion Board who have acted as the Kellogg Legislature. Witness supposes that the Republicans as a general thing recognize the Kellogg Legislature. Can't know exactly who do not. Thinks that a great majority of the people of the State do not recognize the Kellogg and do not recognize the Fusion Legislature. Witness voted for McEnery. Was perfectly indifferent concerning the Presidential contest. Either really don't know whether he voted for Greeley or Grant. Thinks that of the tax-payers, nine-tenths of whom are Fusionists, will resist the payment of the taxes to the last extremity, if the Kellogg Government is sustained. Durell has refused to entertain the question of the legality of the Kellogg Government to go to the United States Supreme Court, and witness, with others, means to take the question there on an issue in regard to taxes; makes the statement concerning Durell's refusal on the authority of lawyers who were in the court at the time.

The counsel and McMillan said that Durell took the matter under advisement on the 6th of December, and has kept it ever since without decision.

Gen. Warmoth put in evidence a protest against the Kellogg Government, signed by several thousands of citizens of New-Orleans, voted for at the Republican ticket at the last election. Among them were E. H. Summers, President of the Crescent City National Bank; Samuel H. Kennedy, President of the Germania Insurance Company; J. H. Oglesby, President of the Louisiana National Bank; B. Van Norden, Secretary of the Louisiana Savings Bank, and F. Irwin, President of the Hibernian Bank. The witness testified that he is secretary of an association of citizens, formed to resist unconstitutional taxes. The association was founded under the Warmoth Government, and if the Supreme Court decides against the Kellogg Government is legal, the members will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. If the McEnery Government is sustained, they will appeal on the question of certain taxes, but not against the Government itself.

Thinks the honorable Thomas Hunt and most of the local officers elected in New-Orleans are Democrats, and that they were commissioned by Warmoth prior to Durell's decision.

Mr. Ray said that these officers were formally installed upon the returns of the Returning Board.

TESTIMONY OF MR BOVES.

Mr. Boves said that all the city officers of New-Orleans who were returned by the Lynch board have been commissioned by Pinchback. The same is true throughout the State. Some of these officers may have refused Pinchback's commission, but does not know of any.

By Mr. Trumbull—All officers returned by the Lynch board commissioned. All returned Democrats commissioned were returned by both boards. All those returned by the Lynch and not by the De Ferret board were Republicans.

By Mr. Morton—The recognition of the rival governments is simply a party question. The Republicans returned by the Lynch board have all accepted their commissions from Pinchback. In relation to the payment of taxes, the witness said that if Congress should adjourn without settling the question of the legality of the Kellogg Government, the poorer tax-payers would refuse to pay their taxes after a while, but those who were able would continue to fight the question in the courts.

By Mr. Trumbull—Don't know why all those now members of the McEnery Legislature, and who claim to be members of the Legislature called in extra session, did not enter the session; suppose they have some reasons of their own; don't know that they were excluded by military force. None of those not returned by the Lynch board were permitted to participate in the organization by the United States Marshal, acting under the orders of Durell's court, and supporting Pinchback.

Mr. Bovee's testimony in relation to the returns of members of the House, and the grounds upon which the Lynch board acted upon them, was substantially the same as that given in relation to the returns of the members of the Senate.

At 12:35 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After the recess the examination of Bovee was continued by Mr. Morton up to 2¼, when Mr. Ray asked whether in making their canvass the board had used all diligence to obtain all possible information concerning disputed parishes and polls, to which Bovee replied affirmatively.

Gov. Warmoth asked who gave the board the affidavits from Plaquemines, to which Bovee replied they were given by a Mr. Jenkins; witness did not ask him if he could get any more; Jenkins might have offered to get more. In 1870 the Returning Board ruled that the board could not go behind the returns; the board had no reverse in 1872, and therefore the rules of 1870 not apply in 1872.

WARMOTH TESTIFIES.

Gov. Warmoth examined by Mr. Ray—In most instances he received two copies of the returns, one by mail and the other by other means provided by law. Witness had no right to deliver official papers to persons not entitled to receive them; for that reason did not give one copy of the returns to the Lynch board.

Warmoth wanted to ask Sella Martin how many colored men voted the Fusion ticket in Caddo Parish.

Mr. Ray objected on the ground that it was going into local details.

A FUSION OFFICIAL.

The question was admitted, but Mr. Martin not being present, Samuel Armstead, the Fusion Secretary of State, was sworn: Was a resident of Caddo Parish. Supposed 900 colored men in that parish voted for Greeley and McEnery. If, throughout the north and west of Louisiana, the colored men voted as in Caddo, there could not have been less than 2,000 colored Fusion votes. The colored Fusionists were organized in clubs. There were about seventy-five members in his club. Greeley was considered to have done more than any one else to unite the colored people, and was considered a pretty good Republican.

By Mr. Ray—Knew that sixty colored men voted the whole Fusion ticket in Caddo; the statement concerning the other votes was merely his opinion. After several questions as to the politics of the "Liberal" candidates, Mr. Logan asked, "Have you ever acted as Secretary of State?"

Armstead—Yes, Sir; I am acting now. [Laughter.] Witness had fitted up his office, but had done little business as Secretary of State; had issued no commissions; the Assistant Secretary did most of the business. Don't know whether McEnery has commissioned any State officers.

Warmoth said he commissioned the parish officers before Pinchback's commissions were issued. The votes not previously been counted by the De Ferret board. Commissioned Elmer after counting the votes himself, and before they were counted by any board. Issued some other commissions before the canvass of the votes, but not in any doubtful case. The officers so commissioned had about 12,000 majority.

Mr. Morton announced that the investigation would be postponed, until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and that the committee would expect to close the case by Tuesday night.

Note.—In the report yesterday, Mr. Lynch is reported to have said Gov. Warmoth suggested to him an acceptance of the office of Commissioner of Sewers, to which no salary attaches. Mr. Lynch says the office suggested was the very lucrative one of Commissioner of Levees, $6,000 per annum, and is now held by Longstreet.

THE DURYEA MURDER.

The Inquest Yesterday—Mrs. Duryea Present.

The barbarous and brutal murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, by John E. Simmons, the belgey owner, in Liberty-street, on the night of the 16th of December last, was the subject of official inquest by Coroner Keenan, at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. The facts surrounding the crime are easily remembered. John Simmons, representing in this City, with his brother William, the Simmons family of six brothers, who own the Louisville and Paducah lottery schemes, had a private office at No. 57 Liberty-street. Duryea had been a partner of Simmons, but dissolved the connection three months before the murder. On the evening of the 16th, Duryea went to Simmons' office. They had hard words up stairs, and on going into the street fought. On clinching they fell, and Simmons gaining the mastery, owing to superior strength and weight, got Duryea under him, and, drawing a bowie-knife, literally carved his opponent's head in pieces. Simmons, whose ankle was broken during the fight, was arrested and taken to the Park Hospital. It was discovered by the Police that many citizens, fearing he would escape punishment, owing to the immense wealth at his command, had formed a "vigilance committee" for the purpose of lynching him, and Simmons was, for safety, removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he has since remained. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday placed the Medical Board room of the hospital at the disposal of the Coroner, and the proceedings were opened there. Mrs. Duryea, a lady of prepossessing appearance, attired in deep mourning, was present with her little daughter, a fair-haired child, about ten years of age, and her nephew, Peter Duryea. She expressed her determination to hear every word of the evidence, and sat listening attentively to the evidence taken. Simmons was brought into the room on a stretcher from the ward in which he had been lying. It was evident to all present that this was done for display, as he was well able to walk with the simple support of a stick, his fractured leg having been set by plaster several weeks since. The utmost tenderness was shown the wealthy murderer by the various hospital officials, pillows and rugs being procured for his accommodation, and Mr. Simmons having been bolstered up like a prize-fed admiral, gazed complacently on Mrs. Duryea and the little child of the man he murdered. His brother, Eps. Simmons, now residing at the Hoffman House, came to the hospital in a magnificent sleigh, accompanied by Col. Fellows, associate counsel for the prisoner. The room was crowded with lobby-seekers and sporting men. The first witness put on the stand was Wm. F. Stryker, of No. 105 Sheriff-street, a clerk in Simmons' office. This person had been drinking heavily during the past four days, and was drunk when examined. On the night of the murder he was examined by a Times reporter, in presence of Capt. Caffrey, and simply stated that Duryea struck Simmons, the two clinched and fell, and that he saw Simmons raise his hand and strike Duryea several times, the motion of Simmons' arm being downward. Stryker could not have remembered a great deal since the night of the murder, and yesterday told an elaborate story. He said that Duryea came into Simmons' office, walked up to the desk and said something to one Dalson who was there. Then he shook Simmons carelessly by the hand and said, "Hallo, Jim!" Simmons said Duryea got into an argument about business matters, and Simmons said: "You have used me pretty good, selling out your business and then stealing it back again. If you have any business with me I want it done right here in my office." Duryea went down-stairs first, Simmons following, and the two remained behind. High words followed when they reached the street. When the witness gained the sidewalk Duryea said to Simmons, "——— you, I lent you $3,000." Simmons said, "I paid you back." Duryea replied, "Yes, you did," at the same time striking Simmons in the face. They clinched, and Duryea threw Simmons, falling on him. Then there was a struggle, and Simmons partially got over Duryea, and the witness saw him strike at Duryea three or four times.

The Coroner asked whether the witness saw Simmons stab Duryea, whether he had a knife in his hand, &c. Dalson, named Jeffards, a friend of the Simmons family, sat opposite the witness, and shook his head as the questions were asked. Stryker promptly answered "no" in each instance. But Stryker forgot himself, and said that on returning from calling the Police he saw Simmons have a knife in his hand. This evidence staggered Simmons' friends. Before Stryker could sign his deposition Col. Fellows addressed the Coroner, and on behalf of the prisoner moved for an adjournment, for the reason that the Deputy Coroner was unable to transcribe the exact words of the evidence given, and to allow him time to confer with the senior counsel, Mr. John Graham, who was engaged in the Tweed trial. Coroner Keenan granted the adjournment until Monday at 2 P. M. Simmons was then removed to his cell.

The witness Stryker and William Heaton, another witness, were removed to the House of Detention by Capt. Caffrey, lest they should leave the City.

Escape from the Tombs—A Noted Pickpocket Gains His Liberty.

Two noted pickpockets, named John Russell and John Haines, were arrested by Detectives Bennett and Clapp, four days ago. Dr. Alexander McDonald, of the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, identified them as having stolen his watch, valued at $250, while on a Third-avenue car. Russell was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, and assigned cell No. 110 on the third tier of the City Prison. Yesterday Mr. Gustavus Levy, of No. 15 Centre-street, appeared against Russell, whom he identified as having stolen his watch, value $200, while on a Fourth-avenue car. An additional bail bond of $2,500 was demanded, making the bail $5,000. Yesterday Detective Braiden Finley was on the pier, and Commissioner Bell was inspecting the prison. A young girl named Mary Mack was visiting a prisoner, and had placed her admission ticket in her pocket. Russell, who had been closeted with his counsel in the office devoted to that purpose, was remanded back to the tier, and saw the girl put the ticket in her pocket. Stopping to ask her a trivial question, he picked her pocket of the ticket, and rapidly walking round the tier crossed the bridge, and showing the ticket was allowed to go down-stairs. He quickly passed the other keepers, and going through the yard, the ticket was collected at the entrance gate, and Russell emerged into Franklin-street a free man. The girl Mack soon missed her ticket, and reported the loss. The alarm was given, and all visitors stopped from leaving, but it was too late. Russell had passed the outer door. Superintendent Keiso was notified, and detectives were ordered to scour the City for Russell. This is the second escape effected from the Tombs in a similar way during the past year. Donohoe, the Sixth Ward burglar, adopted the same tactics with success, but was recaptured by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective Dolan.

The Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Controller furnish the board a statement of all leases now on file in his department which have been, or are claimed to have been, made and entered into in behalf of the City of New-York, for the use of the various courts, the rents received, the time when such leases will expire, and when and by whom executed.

Alderman Van Schaick, from the Committee on County Offices, reported progress. He said that the committee had already agreed that the Department of Public Works be immediately moved into the City Hall, and that the owners of the buildings now occupied by that department may be notified that the premises will no longer be needed by the City. All that is needed is to get the committee together to agree upon the form of their report.

A resolution was adopted on the suggestion of the Board of Health requesting the Street-cleaning Bureau to have all mules and mules removed from the streets before 8 A. M. every day. The board adjourned.

The Jumel Case—The Defendant's Examination Continued.

Mr. Chase's examination was continued, yesterday, in the Jumel case. Judge Shipman ruled that he could testify as to his ignorance, or otherwise, of the law allowing illegitimate offspring to inherit, prior to Dec. 25, 1866. Chase deposed that he did know of such a law. Witness admitted that he had nursed Mrs. Freeman out of Mme. Jumel's house at Saratoga. He flew into a passion with her when she spoke of Bowen. On his cross-examination, Mr. Chase testified that he did not know of Mme. Jumel having accused his son of robbing her. Never heard till 1869 that the Madame complained of him. While she was in Europe, in 1851 or 1852, I examined her papers and read her will. The chief of papers was a block of; they were in my charge. Never saw her without [illegible] after the death of the Madame's agents. Did not hear it read, but knew its contents. Never heard that Mme. Jumel's mind was sound just before her death. Don't remember signing it. At the former trial Kent I had found no paper relating to Mme. Jumel's estate. If I did so state it was an error. I paid the Joneses $40,000 for their interest in the Jumel estate. Mr. Chase's cross-examination lasted all day, and much time was spent in questioning him as to Mme. Jumel's different wills, and in reading the pleadings in the Jumel will case, to compare the witness' statements made at different times to impeach his evidence.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

Partial Destruction of the Stevens Mansion—Loss About $10,000.

The extensive mansion of the late Commodore Stevens, situated on Hoboken Heights, opposite the foot of West Fourteenth-street, narrowly escaped entire destruction by fire, yesterday. Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Stevens and some others, while in the library, noticed an unusual smoke in the fireplace, which excited no particular surprise for some time. The smoke, instead of passing away, however, continued to increase, and on investigation, it was discovered that a galvanized iron flue, passing up through the tower, had from some cause (supposed to be a collection of soot) become stopped and overheated, and had set fire to the cornice and the surrounding woodwork on the upper portion of the tower. Word was immediately sent to have the alarm sounded, and the alarm was given by the Sixth-street bell at 9 o'clock. Oceana Hose and Excelsior engine were soon upon the ground, but were unable to be of any assistance for some time in consequence of the distance of the nearest hydrant, from which to the top of the tower their hose would not reach. They then tried to obtain water from the river, but the pressure on the hose was so great that it burst several times, thus occasioning further delay. Meanwhile efforts were being made to stay the downward progress of the flames, water being taken up in every available vessel, and wet blankets spread upon the stairs. Chief Engineer Knifen, of Hoboken, hearing of the difficulty in obtaining water, telegraphed for Jersey City engines. About 10½, and Engine No. 6 arrived at 11 o'clock. Just previously the propeller Jessie had left the New-York side, and was prompt in getting a stream on the now blazing tower. The ferry boat James Ramsey also hurried to the rescue, and showed unsuccessfully for some time to get a stream on. By the judicious efforts of those having direction of the matter, the flames were soon under the complete control of the firemen, the tower being the only portion damaged by the fire. The water, however, had made its way down through several apartments, doing sad damage to the splendidly decorated ceilings and the rich furniture. Books, paintings, statuary, and articles of furniture were speedily removed and piled up in confused heaps in other rooms, and the whole house was upset in confusion. The entire damage, it is claimed, will not far exceed, in amount, $10,000, which is covered by an insurance of $20,000 in the Hoboken Insurance Company, the Germania, and another New-York Company, the name of which was not ascertained. The Stevens Mansion was commenced in 1855 by R. L. Stevens, and finished by the late Commodore in 1858. It stands on an elevated point in the centre of a plot of some thirty acres sloping to the river and the street below. The house is that of the old family mansion of Col. John Stevens, who was Fulton's rival in steam navigation. The mansion contains fifty apartments, and is very solidly constructed. The space between the ceiling and roof being filled in with charcoal to exclude sound and protect it against the weather, was also a means of preventing the rapid progress of the flames.

Substantial Tribute to Firemen.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners, yesterday, the following letter, accompanied by a check of $800, was received:

To the New-York Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of Dec. 27 last, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 enabled me to escape from a burning building, when, but for them, the chances are that I should not have succeeded, without serious injury, if at all.

I respectfully ask leave to testify my appreciation of the promptness and efficiency of that service, by sending the inclosed check, with the request that it be given to Chief Engineer Wm. Wilson to Assistant Foreman James Heaney, and the residue equally divided between the other ten members of the company, as constituted on Dec. 27.

Respectfully, J. GORDON.

No. 32 BEACH-STREET, Jan. 28, 1873.

The money will be presented, as requested, on the occasion of Prof. Doremus' lecture at the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, this evening, when the Bennet medals will also be presented.

Brutality on Board the Argonaut.

The Special Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration appointed to investigate into the truth of the charges preferred against the captain of the Argonaut by several of the emigrant passengers, met at Castle Garden yesterday, and continued the investigation. Commissioners Hart, Wallach, and Forrest were present, with counsel both for the commissioners and the consignees of the ship. August May, Henry Haase, and Johann Schroeder were examined; their statements generally were to the partiality on the part of the captain, as well as general disregard to the wants of the passengers. The rations had been curtailed, and the passengers compelled to assist the crew. One of the emigrants, while working in this way, was swept overboard by a heavy sea, and drowned.

The Samana Bay Company's Elections.

A meeting of the Directors of the Samana Bay Company was held, yesterday, at the offices of the Pacific Mail Company. The number of directors was completed by the election of the following-named gentlemen: Mr. Wm. G. Fargo, Leonard Dei Monte, Rowland R. Hasard, Jr., R. M. Funkhouser, Thos. A. Scott, Gardiner S. Sputford, and Henry B. Blackwood. The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Executive and Finance Committee: Paul N. Spofford, Frederick Schuchard, and S. L. M. Barlow, C. K. Garrison, Henry Clews, and H. W. Gray.

A set of by-laws were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The Missing Steam-Ship Alaska.

The missing steam-ship Alaska, of the Pacific Mail line, has not yet been heard of although now eleven days overdue at Hong Kong. The officers of the company still affect unconcern in the matter, but it is manifest that the delay begins to cause them some anxiety. It was rumored yesterday that in response to a telegram from this City, the Hong Kong agent of the company had telegraphed on the 29th inst. that the vessel had not arrived, but Mr. Bellows, the Vice-President, assures the TIMES reporter that this was entirely without foundation. The Alaska left San Francisco with about 135 persons.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company.

The officers of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company decline giving any official statement of the affairs of the concern, on the ground that there is nothing for the public to know, further than that their assets are the three steam-ships, worth about $800,000, and mortgaged for $250,000, and their liabilities, in addition to the mortgages, $60,000 for supplies and repairs, $9,000 on the crew's wages, and a debt of about $50,000 contracted in various ways. The directors will shortly hold a meeting to wind up the affairs of the company.

The Coal Trade.

The Lehigh Coal Exchange, which regulates the price of coal mined in the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania, has adopted a schedule of rates for next month. The new scale shows an average increase of thirty-five cents a ton since the last meeting.

The following are the new prices, compared with those of Jan. 1:

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
Lump	$5 00	$5 00
Broken and egg	4 75	5 20
Stove	5 10	5 50
Chestnut	4 15	4 60

The above rates are for coal on board vessels at Elizabeth and Port Johnson.

Lehigh stove coal is now selling in this City at $6 50 by retail, and it is probable that next month the price will range from $7 25 to $7 50 per ton.

The war between the Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia dealers still rages, and over 400 still refuse to submit to the plans proposed by Mr. Gowen.

The Chamberlain's Contest.

The Foley-Palmer litigation, which was to have been up for argument before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was postponed until to-day. Corporation Attorney Smith, who did not appear in the former argument, announced his intention to appear to-day on behalf of the City, and contend that the injunction should be made perpetual in its original form and scope.

Brown's Claim for Street-Cleaning.

In the case of John L. Brown vs. the City for street-cleaning during 1871, a motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court Chambers, to punish the members of the Board of Audit for contempt, in having neglected to audit Brown's claim, in conformity with a writ of mandamus to that effect, previously issued by the Court. The case was adjourned until to-day.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Defense of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, Before Judge Poland's Committee—Embarrassments of a Busy Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Judge Poland's Special Credit Mobilier Committee resumed its session this morning at 10 o'clock.

Hon. John Beatty, of Ohio, was sworn, and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson, of the same State, who introduced the resolution directing the inquiry into the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

Mr. Beatty testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Stevenson on the day before that gentleman introduced the resolution in the House. Mr. Stevenson then said he had received certain information from Mr. Ames.

Question—What did he say Mr. Ames said? Answer—He said Mr. Ames told him the Speaker was interested in the Dubuque and Sioux City Road. After the resolution passed, Mr. Ames came to my desk and asked me who put Mr. Stevenson up to that. He subsequently asked the same question, and said Mr. Stevenson was on the wrong track.

Judge Poland—You heard no conversation between Mr. Ames and Mr. Stevenson. A.—No, Sir.

Judge Merrick—Mr. Ames did not allude to any previous conversation he had with Mr. Stevenson? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Stevenson then stated that upon consideration he remembered that upon the same day, and after he had introduced the resolution, Mr. Ames did talk to him more fully and freely than before. Previous to introducing the resolution he had frequent conversations with Mr. Ames. They occupied seats at the same table at the Arlington Hotel, and had formed a very pleasant acquaintance. When this investigation began Mr. Ames said in a humorous way he had better leave. Witness replied he had not been found guilty of anything yet, and had better stay. He and Mr. Ames had frequent conversations at the hotel, and on the way to the Capitol, during which he had gathered the information upon which his resolution was based. Witness would have included the Sioux City and Pacific Road in his resolution, but he had understood that Judge Wilson's Committee would take cognizance of that road. Mr. Ames told witness one day that he would give him a book showing the transactions of that road, but requested him not to use it against his (Ames') friends. Witness inquired who his friends were, and he replied Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson (J. F.); witness said he could not promise that, and upon obtaining a copy of the book subsequently from Judge Wilson's Committee, Mr. Ames gave him a copy also. Mr. Ames generally stated at breakfast what it was proposed to give the committee that day.

Mr. Niblack—I have heard some talk of having an injunction put on Mr. Ames' tongue to stop it. [Laughter.]

Mr. John B. Alley was then questioned by Mr. Stevenson, and testified that Congress had nothing to do with the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Railroads, the land grant given to the road was donated to the State of Iowa by Congress and the State gave it to the road; the road was chartered by the State.

Mr. Alley then said he had seen by some of the Massachusetts papers that there was a misapprehension in regard to his testimony, and it was charged that there was a discrepancy between the testimony of himself and Mr. Ames before the committee and that given before the court in Philadelphia. He desired to say that there were no discrepancies as to the number of dividends declared on Credit Mobilier stock, but the papers had got mixed up. The dividends made by the trustees under the Oakes Ames contract had nothing to do with Credit Mobilier.

Judge Poland—Oh, well we have the whole history of that, Mr. Alley, and we as well as every other one else can form an opinion about how the matter was done.

Q.—By Judge Poland—When these 250 shares of stock were assigned to Mr. Ames, he claimed that he wanted them to fulfill engagements he had previously made with various parties. Will you tell us anything you know in regard to negotiations Mr. Ames had with these gentlemen in Congress prior to your leaving? A.—I never knew of any negotiations any of the negotiations except with the three gentlemen whom I have heretofore mentioned, only from what I heard from Mr. Ames at the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee in New-York, or the meeting of the large stockholders. He said he wanted 250 shares to fulfill engagements he previously made, in some instances partial, and in some instances positive. I don't think he mentioned the names of the parties with whom he had these agreements; had heard some talk about Wilson, Dawes, and Boutwell talking about the stock.

Judge Poland—What I want to get at is your knowledge in reference to any negotiations Mr. Ames had with any of these gentlemen prior to 1867? A.—I haven't, and don't know anything about it, except the talk about the three gentlemen above mentioned; Mr. Ames said at the time that he had expected to get more shares of the stock than he could get; there was quite an opposition to him having the stock, especially as it was worth a little more than it had been; Mr. McComb was there, and he said there was no reason why Mr. Ames should have the stock to fulfill his contract any more than any one else; he (Mr. McComb) had also made promises.

Judge Poland—Well, that brings us to the front. To whom did he say he had promised stock? A.—He stated he had promised it to Mr. Bayard, Mr. Fowler, and, I think he said, Mr. Allison, but am not sure. We denied his right to it, but he urged so hard and strong that Mr. Ames said, "I will see about it, and do the best I can for you."

By Mr. Stevenson—Witness was interested in the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, also in the Cedar Rapids Road, but in none of them until after he left Congress.

James F. Wilson was recalled, and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Q.—State to the committee what knowledge you have of any members of Congress being interested in the road from Dubuque to Sioux City, and especially that part of it to Iowa Falls. A.—I will state as far as my recollection will bear me out, that Mr. Oakes Ames, Mr. Alley, and some others, are stockholders in the road.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of Mr. Hooper being interested? A.—I have not.

Q.—Any knowledge of Mr. Blaine? A.—No, Sir.

Speaker Blaine here entered the room, and said:

Mr. Chairman, I understand that Gen. Beatty and Mr. Stevenson have been in here testifying in regard to me, this morning. They gave me no notice whatever.

Mr. Stevenson—I called at the Speaker's room to let him know, but he was not in.

Mr. Wilson resumed his testimony, and testified that he was interested in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Road.

Q.—To what extent? A.—I will state the facts. After the legislation of the State of Iowa resuming a portion of the land grant which had been conferred upon the Dubuque and Sioux City road, a company was organized, of which John I. Blair was the leading spirit, to construct the road, under the direction of the State, from Iowa Falls to Sioux City. In getting up the company, Mr. Blair asked me if I would like to have stock in the road. I told him I would make some inquiry and let him know. The witness further testified that a friend, Mr. Colbaugh, agreed to advance the money, which he did, and $50,000 worth of the stock was purchased, some of which stood in the name of Mr. Colbaugh. Witness' share of the profits, up to this time, had not reached $2,000.

By Mr. Stevenson—Have you any knowledge of any other member of Congress being interested?

Mr. McCrary objected to any inquiry as to persons who were members of Congress then but not now. He thought the resolution under which the committee was acting, and the rule of the House, forbid the committee making any such inquiry.

Mr. Stevenson said his object was to inquire as to the general facts of members of Congress holding stock.

Mr. Wilson—Do you propose to go into the whole field, as to bank stock, &c.?

Mr. Stevenson—I have not the strength to do that.

Judge Poland, after conferring with the other members of the committee, said: "It is said to be a sign of a good Judge to amplify his jurisdiction. We are disposed to take that to ourselves, and will allow the question."

The question was repeated, and Mr. Wilson replied that he could not recall the names of any gentlemen except those he had mentioned. He then said, since the question of public policy had been raised, he desired to say that when these companies were being organized and the land grants were made, a man could not have been elected to Congress from Iowa who was not in favor of them; so that if the question was to be raised they had better fall back on the people. The promptings for him to favor these were not that he should make anything, but the fact that all the people were in favor of them. The State of Iowa now, with its million and a half of people that it has to-day, would, without these improvements, probably not have more than half a million. They were anxious to get such men as Joan I. Blair, Oakes Ames, and other Eastern men take hold of the matter. He acted, as he believed, in accordance with the true public policy at the time, and if he had it to do over again would do precisely what he did.

Mr. Stevenson said he would ask that John I. Blair be summoned.

Mr. Wilson inquired of Mr. Stevenson as to his sources of information to the effect that he was interested in these roads.

Mr. Stevenson could not remember whether it was from Mr. Ames, Mr. Alley, or Mr. Allison that he received the information.

Mr. Wilson—I certainly have no objection to any one knowing of my action or connection with the roads.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Mr. McComb and C. H. Nellson will be recalled.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Wilson Committee met at 11 o'clock, but, without examining witnesses, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 4 o'clock, when the examination of Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was resumed:

The reason why he yesterday said that the Oakes Ames contract was the wildest he ever heard of was, that the full question was not then settled. At first, before the discovery of coal, the company paid as high as $19 a cord for what they call brush in New-England. The developments of coal are now wonderful along the line.

The Chairman called the attention of witness to the report of Gen. Dodge, the Chief Engineer of the road, to show that in June and December, 1867, the year of the Ames contract, there was an abundance of coal.

Witness thought there was not a distinct route agreed upon, the Evans Pass having afterward been adopted, and he had the impression that there would sometime be a grade of 180 feet, while it was subsequently known that the grade was in no place more than ninety feet to the mile. These were some of the reasons why he supposed the Oakes Ames was a wild contract at the time it was made.

The witness, in response to Gen. Slocum, said that since he had been President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company not one dollar had been paid by the company to influence legislation or elections. Nor had one shilling been paid to prevent or effect legislation. It had been suggested to him that matters in Washington required looking after, and it was important to see that the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad should not be assailed by what was known by the name of the lobby. Witness had refused to listen to the suggestion, and he had not paid one shilling for lobby purposes.

Q.—Did you have any communication information you there would be legislation which might endanger the road? A.—Unquestionably.

Q.—And that bills might be introduced injurious to the company? The witness answered in the affirmative, and said that he had not only copies but the originals of such communications, and then added that about the 6th April there was a sudden depression in the stock market in Wall-street, owing to short sales. This was on a Friday previous to the 7th April, 1873. He felt it to be his duty to inquire at the proper agencies of Congress, and learned that the depression was owing to short sales, which meant that persons sell what they do not own to cover a fall and decline. He was inclined to believe the short sales were made on alleged order from Washington. The assailing of stock was known by the name of raids. On Saturday he received a letter disclosing the plan, which was to go into effect on the following Monday, which was resolution day in the House. A resolution, it was said, was to be introduced, which would open up the interest question, which was a very serious one to the bondholders of the Union Pacific Railroad securities. There were names connected with this raid which, perhaps, were unjustly connected with it. The witness interested in the matter so far as to satisfy him that the gentleman who presented the information concerning the scheme to him, with a view of breaking down or injuring the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was himself in the conspiracy; but this had no other effect than to put the witness on his guard. On the 5th of April the witness received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, New-York:

Get very important letter in morning. Act on it without fail or delay.

(Signed,) GEORGE B. COWLAM.
(Care Gen. Butler.)

The witness answered the telegram as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1872.

To Geo. B. Cowlam, care Gen. Butler, Washington, D. C.

Message received, but letter has not yet arrived. Had you not best telegraph me in full to No. 10 East Twenty-second-street.

(Signed.) R. T. CLARK.

On the 8th April the following was received by the witness:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark, No. 10 East Twenty-second-street, New-York:

Two very important letters, addressed "Horace F. Clark, President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New-York," left on last night's mail. Get them at once. It is of the utmost importance for you to be here to-morrow morning, if any way possible. Legislation rumous to the Union Pacific will be introduced in Congress on Monday, unless prevented. Telegraph if you will come to-night, and I will meet you at Arlington in the morning.

(Signed,) GEO. B. COWLAM.

On the evening of the 5th, the witness received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Since writing you earlier in the day I have telegraphed you. On further examination I find the matter to be worse even than I then thought, and the combination stronger. Unless immediate action is taken to head off and defeat the movement, it will result in a loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road. It can be headed off, but to do it you, or some one who can act for you promptly and fully, should be here on Sunday morning to meet me. It will be a hard fight, but must be a short one, and there is not an hour to lose. You do not know me. I am Private Secretary of Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, but have had nothing to him nor to any one of the matter, and shall not until I see you. I find the measure has been engineered very skillfully by some of the most powerful and indefatigable workers in the House, and he has behind him a money power, and influence, and interest in the success of the plot that is more powerful than anything else here. Prompt action, however, can defeat, punish, and corner them, so they won't want to try it again. I cannot too much impress on you the importance of immediate action here. In haste,

GEO. B. COWLAM.

After the letter was read, the witness said he determined not to call together the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as he was determined not to spend a dollar for such purposes as were suggested in the above communication. On Sunday, April 6, he connected the wires of the Fifth-avenue Hotel with those communicating with Washington, and sent the following telegram, which shows how the railroad company have acted in connection with the matter.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1872.

To George B. Cowlam, care Gen. Butler, Washington, D. C.:

I telegraphed you this P. M., informing you that the letter mentioned in your dispatch of yesterday had not arrived. On receiving your dispatch to-day that it was found one letter from you, dated yesterday, which came through the carriers' delivery at about the hour of 7 this evening. Your telegram of to-day was received, in which you inform me that two important letters addressed myself as Pre-ident of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has placed in last night's mail. The letter received by me refers to one addressed to me by you earlier in the day. I regret that the first letter has failed to arrive, as I presume it must have contained a more specific statement of the impending calamity. My engagements here on Monday prevent me from going to Washington. I am not informed of the character of the ruinous legislation, of the introduction of which in Congress on Monday next, you advise me, nor does it occur to me how it can be headed off unless by the purchase or bribery of the indefatigable worker in the House to whom you refer. As you do not name him, I cannot judge of his intention, and should not, if in Washington, attempt to influence him to withdraw or withhold his ruinous proposition, whatever it may be; and if it be that the mere introduction of a provision in Congress can result, as you say, in a loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road, it is quite as well as the owners of the property should be now informed of its precarious condition. I do not believe that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company would sanction the expenditure of 1 single dollar to avoid a blow of the kind you designate. You are not, perhaps, aware that in some of our State Legislatures propositions of unconstitutional character, of dangerous tendency to railroad and other great interests, are sometimes introduced on resolution days to affect the stock market. False reports are sometimes reported to the stock exchange, and not supposed that the House of Representatives could be made available for enterprises of this description; but, however this may be, I know of no way in which the intended resultings from such transactions can be averted, except by securing the election of respectable men to represent positions in legislative bodies. No property can be more secure than the character of the Government, to the jurisdiction of which it is subject, will permit. To attempt to

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. West, of Louisiana, to fill the place on the Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi River, left vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana.

Mr. Cole, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, called up the bill for the relief of persons to whom the Governors of the North-west and Indian Territories confirmed lands, which have since been sold by the United States. The bill was discussed, and recommitted.

A TUNNEL COMPANY.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill incorporating the Mississippi and Ohio Tunnel and Bridge Company with a capital of $20,000,000 to construct tunnels under the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be used for connecting railways centering near their junction. Among the incorporators named are Thomas A. Scott and J. N. McCullough, of Pennsylvania; J. Pierpont Morgan, W. S. [illegible], H. G. Marquand, of New-York; A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; W. R. Curtis and W. F. Coolbaugh, of Illinois.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

The bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operation of the [illegible], and to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States was passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, to reconsider the vote by which the Morrill (of Vermont) amendment was adopted, prohibiting the payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion has not been proved.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, argued in favor of the motion to reconsider and against the amendment, which, he said, would violate the plighted faith of both the legislative and the executive departments of the Government.

Messrs. Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont, and Scott, of Pennsylvania, made arguments on the other side.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, by 29 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost; yeas 25, nays 31.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, offered an amendment extending the time for the presentation of claims to twelve months from the passage of this act.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved to lay Mr. Alcorn's amendment on the table. Agreed to; yeas 32, [illegible] nays.

Mr. Alcorn moved to amend the Morrill amendment so as to make it apply only to the claim of C. B. Lamar, of Georgia.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay this amendment on the table. Agreed to.

After some dilatory motions on the Democratic side, the Morrill amendment, unchanged, was agreed to by a vote of—yeas 34, nays 22.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then passed, and the Senate, at 5¼ P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Slocum, of New-York, offered a resolution calling on the Controller of the Currency for certain information regarding the deposits in the former Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, D. C., and in the present National Bank, of New-York, of Pacific Railroad bonds by Joseph B. Stewart. Adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

A large number of pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill directing the restoration to the pension rolls of the names of such persons of the war of 1812 as were struck from the rolls under the act of the 4th of February, 1862, on account of having aided or encouraged the rebellion, the pensions to be paid from the passage of this act; also, extending such persons to the benefits of the act of the 14th of February, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to amend by providing for the payment of arrearages to those who furnished proof of their loyalty during the rebellion.

After an hour's discussion the bill, without Mr. Maynard's amendment, was passed.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS STEWART.

At 1 o'clock Joseph B. Stewart, the recusant witness, who had been ordered under arrest for refusing to answer questions before the select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, was presented at the bar of the House by Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Speaker, addressing him, asked whether he was ready to answer all proper questions of the Committee.

Mr. Stewart said that with all respect as a dutiful citizen, he denied that he was in contempt, or that he had committed any act of contempt. All the matters about which he had refused to testify had had their origin solely and exclusively in relations of counsel and client. These matters were not his own, but those of his clients, and he was advised of no law or authority that could confer on any tribunal in this country—even on Congress—the right to question him upon them. He denied that the extracts from his testimony, presented yesterday by the Select Committee, represented fully and clearly the position which he had taken. He had been asked to testify as to matters between himself and his clients which had commenced fifteen years ago and terminated ten years ago, and which had long since ceased to be a subject of reflection, with the material papers returned to those entitled to them. He therefore stood before the House, denying all contempt, and claiming there was nothing withheld by him save that which came to him solely and exclusively in the relations of counsel and client, and he maintained that when he had on his oath stated that in the matter referred to he had not dealt with nor paid money or bonds to any officer of the Government, legislative, executive, or judicial, the House had no right to press him further. Whatever might be the consequences of his position, so help him God, the confidence of those who had trusted him would rest in his own bosom. [Some slight applause in the galleries.] He would rather be the victim than the author of the resolution under which he was now in custody, as quoted extensively from Greenleaf on Evidence and other legal authority in support of the position that he was not only justified in withholding secrets between himself and his clients, but was bound to withhold them.

After Mr. Stewart had been speaking for three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, made the point of order that a long argument was not an appropriate response to the question put by the Speaker.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and ruled that the gentleman was proceeding in a proper argument to purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Slocum, of New-York, inquired how long the House was to continue it.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman would be restricted to the hour rule.

Mr. Stewart proceeded with his argument. He was clearly convinced that the resolution under which he was held was an infraction of his legal and constitutional rights, that he wondered at hearing his voice in the hall of the House of Representatives, and wondered at the faces that he saw around him. He prayed God to preserve the Constitution of the United States, and cause it to be properly respected.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, thought that after the extraordinary speech the House had just heard, it was now ready to vote on the question without further discussion. He, therefore, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph B. Stewart, having been heard by the House, pursuant to the order heretofore made, requiring him to show cause why he should not answer the questions propounded to him by the committee, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer the same, and that said Stewart be considered in contempt of the House for failure to make answer thereto.

The resolution was agreed to with but one vote in the negative.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee, offered an additional resolution providing for the retention of Stewart in custody until he shall have appeared before the committee and answered all proper questions. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Sargent, of California, desired to substitute a resolution ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and kept there until the close of this Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the House.

Mr. Wilson declined to allow the substitute to be offered.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested a substitute remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to abide the further order of the House.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. Hoar then offered his resolution remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, to abide the further order of the House, with permission to be taken before the committee to testify, if he desires to do so, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr. Sargent then offered his substitute ordering Mr. Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and there held in close confinement until released by the further order of the House, on his own application, and showing that he has purged himself of all contempt by answering truly all questions that have been or may be propounded to him by order of the House through its committee.

Mr. Sargent's substitute was rejected—yeas 54, nays 140.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, desired to amend Mr. Wilson's resolution by making it provide for keeping Mr. Stewart in custody in the jail.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to lay Mr. Wilson's resolution upon the table, so that a new resolution might be offered. He had no idea of having this man kept in custody at the Arlington House, and of having the House pay large hotel bills for him.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted, remanding Mr. Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to be detained until the further order of the House, unless he declared his willingness to appear and answer before the committee.

The Speaker, addressing Mr. Stewart, asked him whether he was now willing to appear before the committee and make answer to the questions, for the refusal to answer which he had been ordered into custody.

Mr. Stewart said:

MR. SPEAKER AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I disclaim any contempt of the authority of the House or of its committees. I repeat what I have stated before the committee and the House, that I have fully answered all questions except those matters that come to my knowledge solely from my relations as counsel, and I respectfully protest against being required to do so. I decline to disclose anything confided to me as counsel.

Mr. Stewart was then removed from the hall in custody of Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Sargent then desired to offer, as a matter of privilege, a resolution on the same subject, but the Speaker ruled that, as the matter had been disposed of and was no longer before the House, the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Sargent appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Speaker was sustained—113 to 34.

The Speaker then expressed his regret at the frequency of attempts to overrule the settled, positive, unmistakable rules of the House on the part of a discontented minority, in order to get at what the rules would not allow to be done. He thought that the action which the House had just taken would be sustained by every member of the House in his cooler moments.

Mr. Sargent asked the Speaker whether his regret was from his (Sargent) having appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker replied that he greatly regretted that appeal.

Mr. Sargent—I do not regret it at all.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on the Fortification bill. The bill appropriates $1,999,000, including the following items: Forts in Portland Harbor, Maine, $60,000; Boston Harbor, $125,000; New-York Harbor, $360,000; San Francisco, $150,000.

The Committee rose, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

The following bills were reported:

Confirming the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; also regulating proceedings in the Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas in [illegible], and the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn.

[illegible] street Railroad, with amendments striking out the North River end of the contemplated route.

Providing regulations for street openings and improvements in New-York.

Consolidating the Governments of the City and County of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chatfield—To amend the charter of the New-York Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. Winslow—To amend the Excise laws.

By Mr. Benedict—To incorporate the Railway Advertising Company.

By Mr. Robertson—Authorizing the Superintendent of Common Schools to purchase sets of Dr. Johnson's philosophical series of indestructible school charts for every school district in the State; also, a bill providing that whenever the capital stock of the Metropolitan Transit Railroad Company shall have been subscribed according to the provisions of the charter, the company may issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of the capital stock, and the Controller of the City of New-York shall indorse said bonds in behalf of the City. The Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of said City shall be trustees of said bonds, and shall so direct and control the expenditure of the proceeds of said bonds as to best facilitate the construction of such railroads as the said Metropolitan Railroad.

By Mr. Baker—Providing for the appointment of general assessors in the City of Troy.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill providing that Henry W. Poer, William Butler Duncan, Henry L. Lansing, Julian M. Abrams, Davis Johnson, Henry L. Barnett, Ansley S. Davis, W. S. Nichols, George W. Dilloway, Birney Fellows, and George Brown, Jr., may associate themselves under the corporate firm of the Railway Advertising Company, with a capital stock of $50,000. The purposes of said company shall be the leasing and subletting of stations, depots, ferry-boats, cars, and advertising-boards.

TROY COURTS.

The bill providing for the establishment of District Courts in and for the city of Troy was passed.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. Bowen rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk for reading the remarks of certain members of the Constitutional Commission, relative to canal claims, made in that body yesterday, charging that the Legislature had passed several illegal claim bills. Mr. Bowen said he would take no notice of these remarks were it not for the fact that they came from gentlemen who were experienced in public affairs, and the present Senate having been in session last year, is open to reflection from the remarks made. But one claim bill was passed by the Senate last year, and he did not think such false statements should be allowed to go out to the public without denial.

Mr. Johnson favored the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges made in the remarks referred to.

Mr. D. P. Wood said Mr. Leavenworth was a man very careful in his expressions, and he felt assured that the remarks as read by the clerk were not made by Mr. Leavenworth. His remarks were in a general way and not intended to reflect upon the action of the Legislature of last year.

Mr. Dickinson said, as one of the Committee on Claims, he felt aggrieved at the reported remarks of Messrs. Leavenworth, Opdyke, and Robinson in the Constitutional Commission, and in conversation with Mr. Robinson, this morning, that gentleman denied the correctness of the work of the reporters of the commission, and regretted that any such false report had been published.

Mr. Johnson moved the appointment of a special committee of three for the purpose of investigating the charges made in debate in the Constitutional Commission yesterday by Messrs. Leavenworth, Robinson, and Opdyke.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Johnson, Bowen, and D. P. Wood were appointed as such committee.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in several towns of the State until the 15th of March next was passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the revised statutes.

Relative to marriage—makes false statements to clergymen and magistrates perjury.

To punish the careless use of fire-arms.

Conferring power on the Controller to set aside cancellation of tax sales.

To regulate the pay of New-York firemen.

Revising the charter of Oswego.

Regulating the issue of writs of mandamus and prohibition.

Authorizing the City of Rome to borrow money.

Amending the Brooklyn Police law.

Requiring Commissioners of Highways to give notice of the discontinuance of highways.

To incorporate the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Amending charter of the Savings Bank of Rochester.

Providing restrictions concerning private asylums for the insane, requiring them to have permits from the State Commissioners to detain patients.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bills on general orders were then considered and disposed of in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

A bill appropriating $12,000 to introduce Gouge's system of heating and ventilating the Assembly Chamber was taken up and discussed, on a motion to reject the bill, for over an hour, and then progress was reported.

Providing that notaries public may be appointed in one county and act in another, and legalizing such acts. An hour was also spent on this bill, when progress was reported, with a view to have the bill confined in its application to New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties.

The next bill taken up was one authorizing the transfer of causes from the Calendar of the Court of Appeals to the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals, and the disposition of causes on the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending the act to propose amendments to the Constitution so as to authorize the Commission to act on the Judiciary article, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill requiring the Treasurer of Erie County to publish lists of real estate subject to sale for non-payments of taxes, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for the release of dower interest of married women who are insane or suffering from other disability, was taken up.

Mr. Opdyke called attention to the great danger of gross injustice being done a wife by this bill. He moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Prince explained the purpose of the bill and defended it. The motion to strike out was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Subsequently the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the purchase of a steam-boat for the use of the Quarantine, in place of the Andrew Fletcher, destroyed by fire, the cost to be $30,000, came next.

Mr. Ray moved to reduce the amount to $15,000, and spoke against the proposition.

Mr. Alberger and Mr. Pierson thought that sum would not be enough, and said a vessel was very essential to the discharge of the duties connected with the Quarantine.

Mr. Ray insisted that the sum named was sufficient.

Mr. Husted said $18,000 would build a pretty good tug-boat, but not a good steam-boat, and the latter was what the Health Officer needed.

Mr. Weed was satisfied that the Health Officer would not let this boat cost more than $18,000, if it could be built for that sum.

The motion to reduce the amount was negatived by a vote of 23 to 59. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 31; Nos. 25, 41, 28, 48, 49, 50, 64, and 63½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—172, Lambert vs. Canal-boat Geo. Warring; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et. al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 1, Ran vs. 160 tons of coal; 13, McCaffrey vs. Steam-tug Geo. Farrell; 14, Kilhan vs. Davis; 15, New-York Steam-ship Company vs. Steam-ship General Green.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes—725, Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 1785, The Bowery National Bank vs. Boppe; 1395, Wilkins vs. Heirus et al.; 1539, Tradesman's National Bank vs. Gerson; 1693, Baldwin vs. Cropsey; 1695, Luckenbach vs. Canfield; 1699, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Wilson et al.; 1719, Frisbee et al. vs. Fitzsimmons et al.; 1299, Davis, Receiver, vs. Seaton; 1309, Gibson vs. Metcalf et al.; 1311, Guiteau vs. Barr; 1601, Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1661, Woolf vs. Weil; 1785, Heiman et al. vs. Stoelitz; 2034, Winchester vs. Allen; 1565, The Bowery National Bank vs. Condit et al.; 1697, Benton et al. vs. Williams et al.; 1713, Langley et al. vs. Menzesheimer et al.; 1739, L'Hommerdieu et al. vs. Fowie et al.; 1789, Guntzer vs. Keilbach; 1807, Marine National Bank vs. Schedell; 1961, Walsh vs. Ploughron; 2025, Roe vs. Moore; 2037, Smith vs. Heany; 2091, Taylor vs. Hotchkiss.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes—1078, Isod vs. Stetson; 1284, Morton vs. Charlock; 1306, Weed Sewing Machine Company vs. Weed; 1424, Brennan, Sheriff, vs. Heller, et al.; 1532½, Crook vs. Jerome, et al.; 1550, Minturn vs. Reynolds; 1590, The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kalmia Mills Company et al.; 1650, Phillips vs. Stahlnecker; 1788, Vege vs. Canters; 1790, Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Matthews et al.; 2068, Hecht vs. Fehleison; 956, McMinn et al. vs. Wheeler; 1208, Samter vs. Jacobs; 1444, Haas vs. Feinhols; 1796, Harlan et al. vs. Koeppel; 2074, Phillips vs. Broach et al.; 1756, Healy vs. Schlesinger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—106, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 130, Skinner vs. Valentine et al.; 168, The Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson et al.; 174, McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.; 217, Lull vs. Jones; 217½, Same vs. Same; 219, Leipziger vs. Martineng; 230, The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Leipziger et al.; 239, Lajeal vs. Schuberth; 240, Mills vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; 241, Hivig vs. Kats; 260, Hind vs. Bowles; 261, Same vs. Same; 274, Weber vs. American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; 276, McKeon vs. McKeen; 284, Gaynor vs. Kitchen et al.; 286, Livermore vs. Bainbridge; 287, First National Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Lesynsky; 288, Tyng vs. Andrews et al.; 289, Young vs. Schwartz et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same calendar.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 379, 447, 455, 215, 309, 323, 438, 460 to 468 inclusive, 471, 473, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 486 to 500 inclusive, 502, 593.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 7, 15.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 30.

By Judge Barrett.

De Peyster *vs.* Dunn et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Prouty *vs.* Haggerty; motion denied, with costs.

Pittsburg and Idaho Gold Mining Company *vs.* F. F. Oram; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

In the matter of the petition of Mary McMullen, for payment of money.

Mary Van Blarcum *vs.* James A. Van Blarcum; motion granted—counsel fee for $150, and alimony $15 per week, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	New Cen. Coal	43¾	100	Rock Island....s3.	113¾
200	do.	43¾	100	Union Pacific...c.	35¾
100	Con. Coal	47¾	400	do.	35¾
100	do.........b3.	48	300	Bos., H. & Erie	9
300	Mar. L. & M	22	100	do.	9¼
100	do.........b3.	22½	100	do..........b10.	9¼
400	do.	22½	700	do.........b3.	9½
200	Atlantic Mail...s3.	6¾	200	do.........s3.	9¼
100	do.	7	100	do.	9¼
100	do.	6¾	100	At. & Pac. Pf...c.	38
28	do.	5	200	do.	38½
100	do.	7	300	do.	38¼
100	Pacific Mail	72¾	300	do.	38
100	do............c.	72¾	100	do.........s3.	38
100	do............c.	72¾	100	do.	38
200	do.	72¾	100	do..........c.	38¼
100	do.	72¾	200	do.	38¼
300	N. Y. C. & H	104¾	100	do.........s3.	38¼
200	do.	104¾	300	do.	38¼
200	do.........s3.	104¾	100	do.	38¼
200	do..........c.	104¾	200	N. W. Pref	91¼
100	do.	104¾	100	do..........b3.	91¼
700	do.........s3.	104¾	200	Ohio & Miss......c.	48¼
400	do.	104¾	100	do.	48¾
200	Lake Shore......c.	95¼	500	do.	48¾
100	do.........s3.	95¼	300	do.........s3.	48¼
28	do.	95	200	do.........b3.	49
100	West. Union......c.	84¼	100	do.	48¾
200	Erie Railroad	65¼	100	do.	48¾
100	do.	65¼	400	St. Paul	53¾
200	do.	65¼	100	Tol. & Wab	73¾
300	do..........c.	65¼	100	do.	73¾
500	do..........c.	65¼	500	C., C. & I. C	40¾
1600	do.	65¼	100	do.	40¾
200	do.........b3.	65¼	100	do.........s3.	40¾
1300	do.	65¼	100	do..........c.	40¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119¾	$110,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67	116¾
20,000	do.	119¾	51,000	do.	116¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	115¼	10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68	116¾

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	Tenn 6s, new	81¾	100	Adams Express	99¾
5,000	Georgia 7s, Ind.	88	200	do.	100
10,000	N. Car. 6s, o. b.c.	34¼	100	do........s60.	99¾
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	94¼	100	do........s60.	99½
1,000	B'klyn 7s, P. L.	104	100	do.	99¾
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93	200	United States Ex.	78
8,000	Long Dock Bs	92¼	100	Am. M. U. Ex..b3.	70
2,000	do.	92¼	100	do.	70¼
7,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	102	8	New-Jersey Cen	105
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86¾	100	do..bet. call	105¼
2,000	do........b3.	86¾	1000	N. Y. C. & Hud.	
15,000	do.	86¾		b.c. c.	104¾
10,000	do.	86¾	300	do.......b3.	104¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	76¾	200	do.	104¾
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	72¾	200	do.	104¾
6,000	C. & N. W. con.	92¼	300	do..........c.	104¾
7,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	92¼	200	do........s3.	104¾
2,000	D., L. & W. conv.	100	1200	do.	104¾
2,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st.	91	200	do.	104¾
2,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	97¼	20	Erie Railroad Pf.	79¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. E.	85	100	do..bet. call.	79¾
11,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 8s		200	Erie Railroad..b.c.	65¼
	Equipment B.	101	200	do.........b3.	65¼
8,000	O. & M. c. S. F.	92¼	200	do.	65¼
6,000	do.	92¼	100	do..........b3.	65¼
3,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	86¾	100	do.........s3.	65¼
10,000	do.	86¾	100	do.	65¼
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92	300	do.	65¼
12,000	M. & St. P. I. D b3.	86¾	800	do.	65¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	90	100	do..........c.	65¼
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	76¾	1000	do.	65¼
1,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	41¾	100	do........b3.	65¼
10,000	do.	41¾	100	do.	65
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st,		100	Harlem Railroad	120¾
	St. L. Div	93¼	22	Michigan Cen	109
3,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	92¼	100	Lake Shore & M.	
3,000	West. Un. T. 7s.	97¾		So......b.c. b3.	95¼
2,000	Am. Dock & Im.		300	do.........s3.	95
	Co. 7s	96	500	do..........c.	95
10	Manhattan Bank	160	300	do.	95
20	B'k of Commerce	114	200	do.	94¾
20	Continental Bank	82	300	do.	94¾
70	Fourth Nat. Bk	111¼	200	do..........c.	94¾
100	Mariposa L. &		1500	do.	94¾
	M. Co...bc.b10.	22½	1100	do.	94¾
100	do.........b30.	22½	1100	do.	94¾
300	do.	22½	100	do.........s3.	94¾
400	do.	22½	50	Illinois Central	121¼
600	do.	22½	200	Un. Pacific..b. c. c.	35¾
200	do..........c.	22½	300	do.	35¾
200	do.........s3.	22½	400	do.	35¾
100	do.	23	100	C., C., C. & I	90¾
1000	do..........b10.	23¼	400	Chic. & R. I. b.c. c.	113¾
300	do.	23¼	100	do.	113
200	do..........b10.	23½	100	do.	112¾
135	Mar. L. & M. Pf.	30	100	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	53
25	Del. & Hud. Can'l.	117	100	do.	53¼
100	Con. Coal	47¾	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	78¾
100	do...bet. call.	47¾	400	B., H. & E.b.c. s3.	9¼
100	New Cen. Coal	43¾	300	do.	9½
100	do.	43¾	100	Tol., Wab. & W	73¾
100	do..bet. call.	43¾	100	do.......b.c. s3.	73¾
100	do.	43¾	400	do.	73¾
100	do.	43¾	29	Del., Lac. & W	100¾
100	do.........s3.	43¾	200	do.	100¾
100	Maryland Coal.b.c.	22¾	5	Chic., Bur. & Q	119¾
25	Western Union	84	100	Morris & Essex	91
200	do...bet. call.	84	100	N. J. Southern	25¾
100	do.	84¼	200	do.	25
500	do.	84	200	Atlantic & P. Pf	38¼
100	do.	84¼	100	do.........s3.	38
700	do.	84	300	do.	37¾
800	do.	83¾	200	Ohio & Miss.b.c.s3	48¾
1000	do.........b3.	83¾	900	do.	48¾
200	do.........s3.	83¾	100	do..........c.	48¾
1100	do.	83¾	400	Col., C. & Ind. C.	
500	Pac. Mail......b.c.	72¾		b.c s60	40¾
100	do.........s3.	72	500	do.	40¾
400	do.........b3.	72¼	100	do..........b3.	40¾
100	do.	71¾	100	do.........s3.	40¾
500	do.	72	100	do.	40¾
300	do.	72	200	do.	40¾
200	do.	71¾	100	do.	40¾
100	do.	71¾	500	do.	40¾
500	do.	71¾	100	do.	40¾
200	do.	71¾	100	do.	40¾
400	do.........s3.	71¾	200	do.	40¾
500	Atlantic Mail..b.c.	6¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	117¾	$16,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116¾
22,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	119¾	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	117
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116¾	5,000	do.	116¾
7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	115	120,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. b.c.	115¼
3,000	do.	115	20,000	do.	115¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

100	Western Union.s3.	84	1100	Erie Railroad	64¾
300	do.	84¼	900	do.........b3.	64¾
100	do.........b3.	84¼	2200	do.	64¾
600	do.	84¼	100	do..........c.	64¾
100	do..........c.	84¼	300	Lake Shore.....s3,	94¾
600	do.	84¼	200	do.	94¾
300	do.	84¼	100	do..........b3.	94¾
100	do.	84¼	700	Union Pacific	35¾
100	do.	84¼	100	Rock Island......c.	112¾
300	do.	84¼	200	do.	112¾
1200	do.	84¼	200	do.	113
600	do.	84¼			
500	do.........b3.	84¼	100	Bost., H. & Erie	9¼
100	Mariposa L. & M.	23	200	do..........c.	9
100	Am. M. U. Exp.	70	200	do.	9¼
100	Atlantic Mail	6¾	100	Tol. & Wabash	73¾
800	Pacific Mail.....s3.	71¾	200	do.........b3.	73¾
200	do.	71¾	300	Ohio & Miss	48¾
100	do..........c.	71¾	2700	do.	48¾
200	do.	71¾	800	do.	48¾
600	do.	71¾	300	do.	48¾
500	do..........c.	71¾	700	do.	48¾
100	North-west. Pf.b3.	91¾	200	do.	48¾
200	do..........b10.	91¾	100	do.	48¾
800	N. Y. C. & Hud	104¾	100	St. Paul	53¾
200	do.	104¾	200	C., C. & I. C	40¾
100	do.	104¾	100	do.	40
200	do.	104¾	200	do........s60.	40
200	do.	104¾	300	do.	40¾
400	do.	104¾	600	do.	40¾
200	do.	104¾	100	do.........s6.	40¾
100	do..........c.	104¾	200	Atlantic & Pac. P.	37¾
100	do.	104¾	200	do.	37¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82	1100	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	94¾
2,000	S. Car. 6s. old	40	100	do.........b3.	94¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	93¾	100	do.	94¾
8,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102	200	do.	94¾
1,000	Un. P. R. 1st.s3.	86	800	Erie Railroad.b. c.	64¾
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.c.	76¾	500	do.	64¾
10,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	92¾	200	do.	64¾
2,000	North Mo. 1st	91¾	100	do.........b3.	65
500	Tol. & W. 2d	93¾	1100	do.	65
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	101¾	600	do.	65¼
8,000	D. & Sioux C. 1st.	93	500	do.........s3.	65¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	111	1200	do.	65¼
30	do.	111¾	100	do.	65¼
200	American Coal	60¾	1400	do.	65¼
400	West. U. Tel..b. c.	84¾	200	Harlem R......b. c.	120
100	do.........b3.	84¾	200	Union Pac.b. c.b3.	35¾
400	do.	84¾	300	do.	35¾
100	do.........b3.	84¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	91¾
100	N. Cen.Coal.b.c.s3.	43¾	200	D., Lack. & W..b3.	100¾
200	do.	43¾	50	do.	100¾
100	do.	43¾	100	do.	100¾
200	Mariposa Pref	2¼	100	Chi. & Alton R	115
200	do....b. c.s3.	2¼	200	Bos., H. & E..b. c.	9¼
200	do.........b3.	2¼	100	do.	9¼
300	Mar. L'd & M.b.c.	23¾	200	Han. & St. Jo	48¾
400	do..........b10.	23¾	100	do...bet. call	48¾
800	do.	23¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.G'd,	
100	Am. M. U. Ex b.c.	69¾		bet. call	93¾
300	do.	70	300	O. & Miss...b. c.c.	48¾
100	Un. States Ex.b.c.	78	1000	do.........b3.	48¾
550	Pacific Mail...b. c.	71¾	100	do.........s3.	48¾
100	do.	71¾	100	do.........s3.	48¾
300	N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	104¾	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	40¾
500	do.	104¾	300	do.	40¾
200	do.........s3.	104¾	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	59¾
100	do.........s3.	104¾	600	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	37¾
200	do.	104¾	200	do..........c.	37¾
300	C. & R. I. R..b. c.	112¾	400	do.	38

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

$120,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	115¼	100	Erie Preferred	79
500	American Coal	52	100	do.	79¾
300	Consol. Coal	47¾	100	Lake Shore.......s3.	94¾
200	New Cen. Coal.s3.	43¾	100	do.	94¾
500	do.	43¾	500	do.	94¾
200	do.	43¾	600	do.	94¾
200	do.	44	200	do.........b3.	94¾
500	Western Union	84¾	1000	do.	94¾
1200	do.	84¾	800	Union Pacific	35¾
1300	do.........b3.	84¾	100	do.........b6.	35¾
2500	do.	84¾	100	North-western	82¾
1100	do.........s3.	84¾	200	N. W. Pref......b15.	91¾
100	do.	84¾	100	St. Paul Railroad.	53¾
500	do.........b3.	84¾	100	St. Paul Pref	78¾
300	Pacific Mail	71¾	100	do.	78¾
100	do.	71¾	900	Rock Island	113
100	do.	72¼	700	do.	113¾
300	do.	72¼	400	do.	113¾
200	do.	72¼	800	Del., Lack. & W	101
300	do.	72¼	500	do.	101¾
400	do.	72¼	200	do.	101¾
900	do.	72¼	100	do.	101¾
200	do.	72¼	1000	Bos., H. & Erie	9¼
200	do.	72¼	500	do..........b10.	9¼
300	do.	72¼	500	do.........b3.	9¼
100	do.........s3.	72¼	800	do.	9¼
300	do.	72	300	do.	9¼
200	do.	72¼	100	Ohio & Miss....b10.	48¾
100	do.	72	200	do.	48¾
100	do.	71¾	400	do.	48¾
100	do.	72	1200	do.	48¾
100	do.	72¼	900	do.	48¾
100	Maryland Coal	23¾	100	do.........b3.	48¾
100	Quicksilver Pref	54	400	do.........b3.	48¾
100	do.	54¼	300	do.	48¾
200	do.	54¾	1400	do.	48
100	Mariposa L. & M.	22¾	200	do.	47¾
100	U. S. Express	78	1200	do.	48
300	Atlantic Mail	6¾	100	C., C. & I. C....b3.	40¾
100	do.	7	100	do.	40¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	104¾	600	do.........b3.	40¾
200	do.	104¾	900	do........s60.	40
400	do.........b3.	104¾	1400	do.	40¾
200	do.	104¾	400	do.	40¾
500	Erie Railroad	65¼	100	Chicago & Alton	114¾
600	do.	65¼	500	Pacific R. of Mo	59¾
300	do.	65¼	800	At. & Pac. P	38
1000	do.	65¼	200	do.	38
600	do.	65¼	600	do.	37¾
200	do.	65¼	200	do.	38
1800	do.	65¼	100	do.........b3.	38¾
500	do.........b3.	65¼	500	do.	38¾
600	do.........b3.	65¾	200	do.	38¾
1000	do.	65¼	200	do.	38¾
1600	do.	65¼	200	do.	38¾
200	do.........b3.	65¼	600	do.	38
500	do.	65¼	100	do..........b3.	38
800	do.........b3.	65¾	200	do.	38¼
200	Harlem Railroad	120¾	200	do.	38

THURSDAY, JAN. 30—P. M.

The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold Coin at noon to-day at 113⅜@113½ ₩ cent. The whole amount bid for was $2,740,000. In the open market the sales have ranged 114@113⅜ @113½ ₩ cent. The market is not very strong, but some of the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room express continued confidence in an upward movement. At present they are paying 5@6 ₩ cent. Interest to carry over their balances. The further reduction of the Bank of England rate of Interest to Three and a Half ₩ cent. is against an early rise in Gold on this side, although it brings 60-days Exchange on London nearer the sight rates. The Standard drawers have advanced to 109⅜@109½ ₩ cent. 60-days, while Bills payable on demand remain 110¼@110½ ₩ cent. Money eased up after 2 o'clock to-day, and balances were lent to the Brokers below 7 ₩ cent., a few exceptional transactions reported as cheap as 5 ₩ cent. This change in Money and the Cable advices from London in regard to cheap Money on that side and higher figures for the American Funds, had a favorable influence on the Wall-street markets generally, at the close of the day, the effect on the Stock Exchange being a recovery of prices on the Share speculation from the downward turn first developed last evening, and followed up by lower sales on many of the prominent Stocks this morning. The market was generally strong near the close of dealings.

The Public Funds and the Railway Mortgages showed increased strength to-day, and on some of the Southern State Bonds, like Tennessees, were higher. The old Western Railroad Mortgages were in demand at full quotations, and the Union and Central Pacifics were again advanced, 86½ for the former, and 102 for the Centrals. The Chesapeake and Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Loan of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch was strengthened by telegraph advice that the last rail to the completion of the Road to the Ohio River has been laid, and the whole line of the Company, 427 miles, is now opened through to business. The work has been pushed with remarkable energy by Mr. Huntington, of the Central Pacific, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and its finances have been directed with promptness and skill by the Bankers of the Company, often against great discouragements in the general market for new Railroad securities, and also, we must add, against a large measure of distrust of all Southern undertakings.

It is now determined by the Syndicate in London to open subscriptions to the new 5 ₩ cent. Loan of the United States on Tuesday next, Feb. 4, and they will probably be closed by Friday, Feb. 7. The members of the Syndicate in New-York will conform their announcement to this arrangement, so that only a few days will be allowed to National Bankers and others to participate in the subscriptions. As we have been questioned by several parties as to the probable effect of this negotiation on our own Gold and Exchange markets, we have only to repeat our previous figures as to the United States 5-20s to be called in for exchange or redemption with the proceeds of the New Loan, (to which they must be exclusively devoted,) as follows:

United States 5-20s of 1862, Coupon, Stock held chiefly in Germany and almost wholly abroad	$235,000,000
United States 5-20s, 1862, Registered. Stock owned at home	32,000,000
United States 5-20s, 1864, Coupon and Registered, about equally at home and abroad	33,000,000
Total	$300,000,000

The calls of the Treasury for the above 5-20s, for redemption as the Money of the Syndicate is paid in, may be varied by the voluntary exchange of other 5-20s than 1862s and 1864s with the Syndicate direct. But we deem it reasonably certain that about five-sixths of the $300,000,000 will be exchanged abroad, and not over $50,000,000 at home. Whether the New-York subscriptions will amount to or exceed the last-named sum will determine the exact bearing of the negotiation on our Gold and Exchange markets.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
North-west Common	83	82⅜
Pacific Mail	72⅜	72⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	84⅜
Erie	65⅜	65⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜	35⅜
Lake Shore	95⅜	94⅜
C., C., and Indiana Central	40⅜	40⅜
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅜
North-west Preferred	90⅜	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	49	48⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	37⅜	38

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Share speculation was strong on Erie and Western Telegraph, and steady on most of the other Stocks. Gold steady at 113⅜@113½ ₩ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

Gold receipts	$645,752 57
Gold payments	256,849 62
Gold balance	37,536,047 53
Currency receipts	539,619 06
Currency payments	428,637 31
Currency balance	22,783,035 88
Customs	171,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct., reg., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115¾
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	119¾	5-20 reg., '67	116¾
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	116¾
5-20 coup., '62	116¾	5-20 reg., '68	115¾
5-20 reg., '64	115¾	5-20 coup., '68	116¾
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 reg.	114¾
5-20 reg., '65	115¾	10-40 coup.	115¾
5-20 coup., '65	116¾	5s coup., '81	115¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¾	6s Currency	115¾

The New Loan quoted at 115⅜@115½ ₩ cent. includes the February Quarterly Coupon; but, exclusive of this, the Stock is now a fraction above the par of Gold.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96¼	96½
City 6s, New	100¼	100¾
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	56¼	56¾
Reading	113¾	114
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Northern Central	38¾	39
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 more of FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price today is 102 to 102¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 91 to 91½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN
BONDS, redeemable in 1902; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by WESTON & DE BILLIER,
No. 35 New-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	10	Crude Turp., bbls	100
Broom-corn, bales	48	Resin, bbls	580
Cotton, bales	3,913	Pork, pks	1,080
Copper, bbls	12	Beef, pks	82
Dried Fruit, pks	51	Cut-meats, pks	6,495
Eggs, bbls	342	Grease, pks	93
Flour, bbls	8,491	Lard, pks	4,758
Wheat, bushels	13,600	Stearine, pks	200
Corn, bushels	16,600	Butter, pks	2,202
Oats, bushels	17,725	Cheese, pks	2,657
Malt, bushels	1,260	Dressed Hogs, No	1,239
Grass-seed, bags	500	Pea-nuts, bushels	597
Flaxseed, bags	73	Starch, boxes	1,300
Beans, bbls	353	Tea, half-chests	171
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Tobacco, hhds	187
Hemp, bales	22	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	567
Hides, No	484	Whisky, bbls	921
Hides, bales	21	Wool, bales	354
Leather, sides	7,122	Oil, bbls	30
Spirits Turp., bbls	215	Oil. Tallow, bbls	32

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive at about former prices, the market lacking buoyancy; 2,273 bags by the Iona sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was estimated at 35,532 bags, and at the outports, 16,626 bags, with 29,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds quiet, the recent movements being summed up thus: 1,050 mats Java, ex Nederland & Orange; 1,078 bags Maracaibo, ex Louisa D.; 450 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, to-day, was estimated at 18,124 bags, and 69,785 mats. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots at 17c.@20½c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement noted for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales 1,222 bales, (of which 190 bales were to arrive,) including 462 bales to shippers, 685 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a brisk trade has been reported at an advance of ⅛c., though part of this was subsequently lost. Sales have been made of 29,800 bales, (of which 9,050 bales last evening and 20,750 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 20¼c.; February, 20 11-16c.; March, 20¾c.; April, 21 1-16c.@21¼c.; May, 21¾c.; June, 21¾c.; July, 22c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,913 bales, including 2,519 bales from Norfolk, 460 bales from Wilmington, 934 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 13,338 bales, and thus far this week 90,559 bales, against 110,902 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,221,635 bales, against 1,898,798 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18¾	19	19
Good Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	20	20⅛
Strict Good Or.	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16	20 5-16
Low Middling	20¼	20½	20¾	21
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21¾
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been noted in State and Western Flour, since our last, without any material changes in values. Superfine brands have been quite scarce and wanted, desirable lots bringing extreme rates, but this has been an exceptional feature. In shipping extras further sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. City, for the West India market, within the previous range, and 1,000 bbls. Western round-hoop at $7 60 ₩ bbl. Trade brands, slow of sale. Sales have been reported of 9,990 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7 for good to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been inactive at unaltered figures: sales, 400 bbls., at from $6 50@$9 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $9@$13 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₩ bbl....California Flour scarce and in demand; 200 bbls. choice sold, to arrive, at $10 12½ ₩ bbl....Rye Flour in fair demand at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in better request at $3 45@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, and $3 50 for Jersey. The reported sales have been 480 bbls....Bag Meal selling in lots at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oatmeal at $7 25@$8 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in very limited request, within the range of from $3@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Full rates have been claimed for prime stock, which has been scarce and wanted to a limited extent, chiefly for milling. The poorer grades have been difficult to place and have been quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels at $1 72 for extra choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling, to go South: $1 65 for small lots of No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 52@$1 58 for very inferior to good No. 3 Spring. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 70@$1 72, in store and afloat; Red Western at $1 90@$2; Amber do., at $2@$2 05; White at $2@$2 35, the latter for very fancy Michigan. ....Corn has been in more confident demand for home trade and export account, and steadier as to price, though not quotably higher. Sales have been reported of 93,500 bushels at 66¼c.@67c. for old mixed Western, afloat; 64¼c.@64¼c. for do., in store; 66c.@66¼c. for new mixed Western; 65¼c. for high mixed do., in store; and 66¼c.@67c. for Yellow do....Rye held higher, but wholly nominal....Barley has been moderately inquired for at very firm rates for prime samples. Sales, 16,500 bushels at $1 24 for strictly prime Canada West; $1 10 for four-rowed, and 90c. for two-rowed State....Barley-malt quiet, but unchanged as to price; Western $1 15@$1 30; Canada, $1 25@$1 45....Oats have been in comparatively moderate supply and fair demand at firm rates. Sales 30,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for ordinary to very good new Mixed Western; 51½c.@53c. for black do., and 55c.@57c. for White do....Feed in demand in a jobbing way, on the steady basis of $23@$25 ₩ ton.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable grades, which have been scarce and quoted firm; sales, 300 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado at 30c., and 230 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71c.@75c., chiefly at 73c., ₩ gallon. Stock estimated at 1,678 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,091 hhds. Cuba, 728 hhds. English Islands, and 5,500 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and less firm, with Strained quoted at $3 30 asked and $3 70 bid; sales, 400 bbls. No. 2 and Low No. 1 at $4@$4 25 ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar dull; Washington, $3 50; Wilmington, $3 75; City Pitch, $4 25, ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 120 bbls. at 68c., closing at 68c.@68½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy at 9c., in bulk....Refined heavy and lower, on a limited movement, quoted here at 20c., and at Philadelphia at 20½c. ....Refined, in cases, 27c.@27½c., with sales reported of 15,000 cases....Naphtha heavy, at 13½c.@14½c.... Creek quotations, $2@$2 20 at the Roads, and $2 25 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted about as before on a very light movement. Sales, 430 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 25@$14 37½; the latter rate for job lots; 40 bbls. Old Mess at $13 50; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $14; Thin Mess within the range of $13 50@$14; and Extra Prime at $11 37½.... February and March options on Western Mess quoted here at $14 05....Dressed Hogs steady and in demand, with Western quoted at 5¾c.@6¾c., and City at 6c.@7¼c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been less urgently sought after at about former rates. Sales, 85 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.; 270 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8¼c., the latter rate for 12½@13 lbs.; 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 7¾c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10½c.; 1,360 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12¾c.@13c.; also 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, early, at 4¾c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@10½c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11¼c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been in comparatively moderate request and rather less buoyant as to price. The main call for early deliveries was for Short Clear stock. Sales have been reported of 1,650 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 7¾c.@8c., chiefly at 7¾c.; 50 boxes Long Clear, and 30 boxes Short Rib at 7¾c.; and 300 boxes Long Clear and Short do. next week, at 7¾c.; and 2,000 boxes do. and do. deliveries last half of February and to March 20, at 7¾c. Also, 800 boxes Long Clear, Short Clear, and Short Rib, early deliveries at Chicago, at 6¾c., 6¼c., and 6¾c. respectively....The dealings in Lard for early delivery have been on a restricted scale, with prices, however, quoted about as before, the principal holders showing no unusual urgency to place supplies. Sales have been reported of 720 tcs. Western Steam, in quantities at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 335 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8¼c.@8¼c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c., [illegible]. For forward delivery there has not been much animation, and values have been quoted essentially unaltered. The main call was for February options. Sales, 1,750 tcs. Western steam, February options, at 8¼c.; 750 tcs. do., April, at 8⅜c.; and 250 tcs. do., May, at 8¾c. Further considerable dealings for April deliveries were rumored at unsatisfactory account, but without confirmation....Beef products quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 50 bbls. extra Mess; 30 bbls. plain Mess, and 20 tcs. prime Mess, within the range of from $[illegible] for Extra Mess, and $[illegible] @$13 50 for New Extra do. ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $[illegible] for Prime Mess, $[illegible] for India Mess, and $20@$22 50 for Extra India Mess....Of Beef Hams, 30 tcs. prime Western sold at $23 50 ₩ bbl.; market steady....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs held with confidence on moderate dealings.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Raw on the basis of previous quotations, refiners having been the principal buyers. Sales, 370 hhds. about good fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 124 hhds. about fair do. at 9c.; 26 hhds. common do. at 8¼c.; 29 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 3,300 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. Refined quiet at old figures. The recent movements in Raw Sugars, Messrs. C. Ammon & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1873	21,400	49,762	112,713	153
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,561	16,284	140,794	1,546
Total	30,961	66,046	253,507	1,699
Sales since Jan. 1	10,373	22,462	130,240	826
Stock Jan. 30, 1873	19,606	43,584	123,267	873
Stock Feb. 1, 1872	15,944	17,777	182,892	1,228
Stock Feb. 1, 1871	24,273	25,103	331,226	1,079
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	54,256	87,790	242,878	647

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet, but steady; sales, 65,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. for fair to prime. Stearine firm but inactive. Prime in scant stock.

WHISKY—Dull and down to 93½c.; sales, 150 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The trade is yet quite unsatisfactory as to volume, and the limited movements in progress show a less confident temper in the general market. Though holders do not seem very urgent in their offerings, there is apparent more desire to realize, especially on other than the most desirable grades of stock. The inquiry from manufacturers is very moderate, and that from dealers comparatively spiritless. Domestic Fleece is held with some degree of firmness within the previous range; Domestic Pulled is weak and yielding. Foreign supplies are on the increase, and buyers have the advantage, yet are not availing themselves of the position to any considerable extent, and purchase only such lots as are wanted for prompt use at the ruling figures. The slow revival of animation in the line of Woolen goods is decidedly discouraging to the manufacturing interest.

FREIGHTS—Show but little animation on either berth or charter. Berth rates irregular, though room was comparatively scarce. Rates on charter steady, with the main call for vessels for the Petroleum, Naval Store and Grain trades. Several recharters of Petroleum vessels were rumored without particulars....For Liverpool, by sail, 1,250 hhds. Lard at 27s. 6d.; 100 hds. Tallow at 25s.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d. ₩ bushel. Also an American ship, 1,439 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 40 tons Black-walnut at 40s. Also, the British steam-ship Surprise, 1,223 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 357 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,930 head, or 290 cars, against 339 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active, at yesterday's prices. The attendance was fair, with a good feeling prevailing. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales of 486 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,007 to 1,316 lbs., at $5 30@$6 62½; 233 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,130 to 1,310 lbs., at $5 25@$6 35; 125 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,102 lbs. to 1,354 lbs., at $5 15@$6 10; 20 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $5; 12 State Oxen, averaging 1,533 lbs., at $6 75; 65 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 864 lbs., at $4 10; 19 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 859 lbs., at $4 75; 20 head Canada Stockers, averaging 900 lbs., at $4 50; 10 head State Stillers, averaging 1,095 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,600 head, against a like number for the same time last week. The market inactive at yesterday's prices. Sales of 3,194 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 87 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 283 Michigan Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $6 25; 391 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 115 lbs. to 163 lbs., at $6 37½@$6 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 11,600 head, against 19,300 head for the same time last week. The receipts continue light, and trade is correspondingly slow. Sales to-day of about 1,800 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 180 lbs. to 200 lbs., at $5 15@$5 25, medium-sized Hogs being the favorite. There were only ten loads offering. The tendency of the market, with a liberal supply, was downward.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—Cattle fairly active and higher; the very best on sale to-day sold at 8¼c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@6¼c.; medium to good quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,500; sales, 1,252. Hogs—A light supply; advancing tendency; in good demand; sales at 6¾c.@8¼c.; receipts, 7,001. Sheep—Full supply; moderate demand; sales at 4¼c.@6c.; receipts, 3,297.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand; stock light; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50@$8 35. Wheat in fair demand and higher, but irregular; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 25¼@$1 26¼, cash; $1 25¾@$1 26¼, seller February; closed at $1 25¼, cash; $1 25¾, seller February; $1 28¾, seller March; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18¼; Rejected, 99c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales No. 2 Mixed at 30¼c., cash; 30¾c. seller February; Rejected 27¼c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 25¼c.@25¾c.; Rejected, 22¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 66c.@68¼c. for No. 2. Barley opened firm, but closed dull at 78c. for No. 2 Fall; 67¼c.@68c. for No. 3. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork a shade better at $12 for cash. Lard in fair demand and firm at 7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c., packed; 3¾c. seller February, loose; 4¼c. seller March; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c., packed. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $4 90@$4 95 for Heavy; $5@$5 05 for Light. Whisky unchanged at 88c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Flour, demand light; holders firm; small business. Wheat strong, but small business; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 38; Winter nominal; No. 3 Red, $1 95; No. 2 Red Winter, $2 10. Corn dull and lower on this side the river; No. 2 Mixed sold at 32c.@32¼c. on east side, on track; 37c.@38c. on this side, delivered. Oats weak at 29c. for No. 2 on east side, on track; 30c. in warehouse. Rye and Barley; no sales. Whisky steady at 89¼c.@90c. Pork, more doing; sales of standard and up-country at $12 50, seller March. Dry Salted Meats opened dull and closed firm; sales of Clear Rib Sides, up country, at 6¼c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 6¾c., spot; jobbing and order lots. Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Lard dull at 7¾c. for Steam. Live Hogs easier at $4 50@$4 25, mostly at $4 @$4 20. Cattle quiet; sales of common to choice Heifers and Cows at $4; fair to choice Steers at $4 50 @$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$9 50; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull and no sales worth reporting; quoted: Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 57; Chicago, No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Duluth, No. 1 Spring, $1 64; White Canada, $1 80@$1 95; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn firm at 53c.; no receipts to-day by rail on account of trains being delayed. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley strong; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye nominal at 95c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance of the market unchanged.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firmer and higher; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 80, seller February; last half of February, $1 83¼; seller March, $1 86; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 78; seller March, $1 85; No. 3 Red, $1 63; rejected Red, $1 45. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed at 40c., seller March; 44c., seller May; 45c., seller June; Low Mixed, 38¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at 39c.@39¼c.; No. 2, 34¼c. Clover-seed sold at $5 50. Dressed Hogs sold at $5@$5 10. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Jan. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm. Corn dull; sales 2 cars at 60c. Barley steady; Bay Quinte held at $1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $23 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 63c.; and to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour firmer for good grades, others declining; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $6@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $8 75 @$9; St. Louis do., $11 50. Wheat active; Red, $1 90 @$1 97; White, $2 15. Rye, 87c. Corn active; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 60c.; White, 67c. Oats dull; White, 49c.@52c.; Black, 44c.@46c. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 33; No. 2, $1 26. Oats dull and declining at 26c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 36c.@37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 70c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 87c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Cotton in good demand and steadier; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 2,602 bales; gross, 3,297 bales; exports coastwise, 2,094 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 201,185 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 1,010 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,020 bales; coastwise, 336 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 50,460 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 18c.; good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,822 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,147 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 75,655 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 1,506 bales; exports coastwise, 368 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 68,759 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £285,000 during the past week. The rate of discount of the bank has been reduced ½ ₩ cent., and is now 3½ ₩ cent.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92½ for money and 92½ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 92¼; New 5s, 91. Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is higher than the Bank of England rate by ¼ ₩ cent. Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 52.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Rentes opened at 54f. 90c., and closed at 54f. 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 35s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm: Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, November and December, at 9 [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—Evening.—Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 46s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 30—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 10s. @[illegible] ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 46s. 3d.@[illegible] ₩ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 30.—Petroleum closed at 46f. for fine pale American.

The Nilsson Hall Investigation.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges relative to the renting of Nilsson Hall, met yesterday. Mr. J. B. Young testified that he resides at the Spingler House, and is a part owner of Nilsson Hall, Mr. Woodworth being his partner in the property and holder of the fee. An application was made by Mr. Aufanger and Col. Stauf to rent the building, and Mr. Young told them to make a written proposal for submission to Mr. Woodward. Other applications were made at the same time to rent the building. Mr. Postley introduced Mr. Fallon to the witness, and negotiated for the hall. About the same time Col. Sterry called and offered $10,000 for the hall, with the adjoining lots built up.

Mr. Young did not ask Mr. Fallon what he wanted to use the hall for. When the lease was made Mr. Fallon was not present, but Col. Postley had previously paid the rent. Mr. Young offered to let the basement to Gen. Funk for $4,000. In response to questions put by Mr. Smythe, Fallon's counsel, Mr. Young said that he considered $6,500 and the taxes—$1,500—a fair rent. Since the leasing of the hall, Gen. Funk and Col. Stauf called on the witness, and Mr. Stauf talked a great deal, and said he would break the lease.

Mr. Woodworth testified that he held the deed of the property in his own name, having purchased it from Mr. Blake for $55,000, and made improvements of the value of nearly $50,000 more.

A letter was read from Col. Postley, stating that his relations with Mr. Fallon were those of lawyer and client, and he desired to be excused from attending as a witness. The committee, however, determined to call on him to be present on Monday, to which day they adjourned.

The Building Inspection.

The inspectors of the Building Department yesterday reported on the condition of three schools—Grammar schools Nos. 21 and 23, and Primary School No. 36. The sanitary arrangements of each were indifferent. In Grammar School No. 20, the woodwork over eight hot-air furnaces was found to be unprotected and immediately exposed to the heat, and the wooden stairs of the primary department were considerably worn and unsafe. One hundred and two buildings were also inspected, and found unprovided with proper means of escape in case of fire.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

I.

A NEW NOVEL.

By the author of "Only a Girl."

A TWOFOLD LIFE.

From the German of

WILHELMINE VON HILLERN.

Author of "Only a Girl," "By His Own Might," &c.

12mo. With portrait. Fine cloth, $1 75.

II.

MAN-WOMAN;

OR,

THE TEMPLE, THE HEARTH, THE STREET.

From the French of A. Dumas, Jr.

BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

With a memoir of the Author.

12mo. Extra cloth. $1.

*** For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Four American Institute Lectures, complete, with illustrations, on one sheet, for 5 cents.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA, No. 1, now ready. Contains: Brain and Mind, by Prof. E. G. Wilder; Chemical Discoveries of the Spectroscope, by Prof. G. F. Barker; Astronomical Conquests of the Spectroscope, by Prof. C. A. Young; Our Present Knowledge of the Sun, also by Prof. Young; 5 cents per copy, by mail, 5 cents.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA, No. 2, (same price.) Contains four complete Popular Lectures, and Two Mark Twain Letters.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA, No. 1. Contains Prof. Tyndall's Six Scientific Lectures on Light, complete, with illustrations; 5 cents per sheet, by mail 5 cents. Address NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

AUCTION SALES.

THE ROSSITER COLLECTION,
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

The entire effects of the late T. P. Rossiter, Esq., comprising many of his most celebrated paintings, viz.: "Jews in Captivity," "Miriam," "Home of Washington," "Signing the Constitution," "The Discoverers of America," "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," "The Merchants of America," the last-named painting containing thirty-two life size portraits of the most eminent merchants of America; also, his almost unique collection of antique furniture, engravings, costumes, armor, artistic materials, a fine library, &c.

This collection is now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms (Astor-place) day and evening—to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 7½ o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

This collection (entire) is now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of [illegible] tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

M. H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FIXTURES.—C. G. PARSONS, by M. H. BURNS, auctioneer. The undersigned will sell on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 28 Warren st., at public auction, the entire stock of boots and shoes of the late firm of [illegible] & Burns, together with their store and office fixtures.

DAVID TONEY, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Malaga Raisins and Walnuts. At 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Ocean, on Pier No. 21 North River. Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Algeria. Kegs Almeria Grapes.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Cumming, the assignee of the above-named bankrupt, for authority to sell at private sale, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,500,) all the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of his stock in trade and of debts and claims due his estate; and that an order has been made on said petition requiring all creditors, and other persons interested, to show cause, if any there be, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said matter, at his office, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES CUMMING, Assignee,
No. 261 Eighth avenue, New-York City.

ja31-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.

MOSES COHN, Assignee,
Nos. 433 and 435 Broadway,
New-York City.

ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August May and Aaron Berwin, of the City of New-York, in said district, heretofore carrying on business in said City of New-York under the firm name and style of May & Berwin, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.

CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, Assignee,
Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st., New-York City.

ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City the 29th day of January, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the American Plate-glass and Fire Insurance Company, within said district, said company having been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said District.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Assignee.

ja31-law3wF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do them without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1873.

Announcements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Mr. Moses Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM.—Mr. H. Jacobus, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ella Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA.—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL.—Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LOS AMS LOTOS.—Mr. M. W. Fisher, Mr. Ludgwell, Miss Dami.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND GYMNASTICS.—Afternoon and evening.

GEO. JAMES' THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Sharp, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Mrs. JARLET'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

With the masterly argument of Mr. TREMAIN and the admirably clear and decided charge of Judge DAVIS still ringing in their ears, the jury on the Tweed trial retired at a few minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and apparently sat down to make a night of it. Of course, the friends of TWEED are eagerly elated over the prospect of a disagreement presented in the looking up of the jury. It will be time enough to discuss the significance of such a disagreement when it actually happens. Meanwhile, the members of the jury have been treated to enough plain speaking from Mr. TREMAIN and Judge DAVIS to render any addition to it, at this stage of the proceedings, as superfluous as it would be useless.

It was on July 29, 1871, that THE TIMES published the first installment of the evidence of the gigantic frauds of the Tammany Ring. On Oct. 27, we published Mr. TILDEN'S analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, by which $900,000 of public money was traced into the possession of the "Boss" thief of the Ring—WILLIAM M. TWEED. On Oct. 27, TWEED was arrested under an order signed by Judge LEARNED, of the Supreme Court, and was compelled to find bail in $1,000,000, to answer to a civil suit brought by the Attorney-General of the State for the recovery of the stolen money of the tax-payers. On Dec. 15, 1871, TWEED was again arrested, under a criminal indictment for felony, found against him by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions. Several indictments have been subsequently returned against him, the latest being the very comprehensive one upon which he is now under trial. It will thus be seen that if a man plunders on a big enough scale, he can elude trial for eighteen months, and then get a jury that will deliberate long enough about a verdict to give him a fair prospect of fighting off justice for eighteen months longer.

An interesting discussion took place yesterday before the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly on the proposition to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. The undoubted evil effects of this tax, and the great advantage to be drawn from its repeal, were conclusively shown. One pertinent objection to the repeal was made, however, which was, that a farmer owning real estate would be at a disadvantage with a capitalist investing his money in bond and mortgage. If two neighbors possess $5,000 each, and one invests his money in a farm worth $10,000, and mortgaged for $5,000, and the other takes the mortgage, then, if the tax be repealed, one would pay taxes on property worth twice his own interest in it, and the other would pay no taxes at all. But to this argument there is this reply: The capitalist can put his money in bonds that pay him say six per cent. above all taxation. He will not lend his money to the farmer for any less, and if the mortgage is taxed, the farmer must pay the amount of the tax in the form of higher interest, or in interest on a "bonus," or go without the money. Yet this objection shows that the whole system of taxation needs adjustment and amendment.

By a very heavy majority the House of Representatives yesterday voted to coerce, if it could, Mr. JOSEPH B. STEWART into giving evidence before the Wilson committee. Mr. STEWART holds that the affairs of his clients are sacred, and that he cannot answer the questions addressed to him without disclosing those affairs. He was allowed to make an elaborate speech on the subject, which we doubt not was highly edifying to the galleries, and very gratifying to Mr. STEWART himself, who has an impressive style of oratory, and knows it. The cruel House was not, however, convinced, and determined that it is not best to set up a precedent for every lobbying lawyer to refuse information on the plea that it would involve the "clients." Not that we would imply, here or now, that Mr. STEWART is a lobbying lawyer.

A vigorous fight is being made in the North Carolina Legislature against the bill granting amnesty to the Ku-klux. The more intelligent Democrats, quite as much as the Republicans, oppose this measure. They see that it is one of suicidal folly. It is, in effect, declaring that a party in the State, strong enough to obtain temporary control of the Legislature, is afraid to trust the courts to deal with certain murderers and ruffians of its own politics—not because the courts will not do justice, but through fear that they *will*. No possible professions would prevent this general interpretation of the matter, and rather than give rise to any such impression, the State might better tax all its estates fifty per cent., and burn the proceeds of the tax.

The President of the bankrupt Market Savings Bank has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the speculations whereby the money of the poor depositors was wasted in Wall-street. The defaulting secretary, CONKLIN, has been used as State's evidence against his partner in the alleged frauds, and unless Mr. VAN NAME has made money enough out of his operations to secure the employment of an array of "skilled counsel," there is a fair prospect that his case will be very soon tried on its merits. As a moral lesson to bank managers, and as a measure of security against a repetition of such abuses of trust as those of which VAN NAME is accused, his arrest is timely.

A curious chapter in the history of railway legislation will be found in the testimony of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, before the Wilson Investigating Committee. Mr. CLARK is President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he relates, in considerable detail, an effort on the part of Mr. B. F. BUTLER'S private secretary to induce the company to "protect itself" by extraordinary means against the introduction of adverse legislation in the House. The company, instead, placed the correspondence on the subject in the hands of Mr. BROOKS, to be laid before the House when the legislation was proposed, and found this method of "protection" ample.

Minor Imperfections in the Republican Charter.

The charter amendments drafted by the Republican Central Committee have been criticised with an amount of frankness and general appreciativeness which leave nothing to be desired. If anybody has cause to regret this, it is certainly not the people of New-York. The Tammany office-holders and their friends in this City had calculated upon the course of the new charter being greatly obstructed by irreconcilable differences between the representatives of Reform on the one side, and those of the Republican Party on the other. These differences have been fully and fairly stated, and present appearances warrant us in expecting that the Legislature may be trusted to adjudicate upon them without undue partisan bias. Many of the recommendations made by the Committee of Seventy are undoubtedly sound, and ought to receive due recognition from the Legislature. Others are based upon principles about which the general body of Reformers are by no means agreed, and ought not, at least, to be made the subject of factious opposition to a measure which has too many good points to render it advisable to neglect the present opportunity of getting it passed.

When the amended charter has been reported by the joint committee, it will probably be found to be shorn of most of its objectionable points, and to give evidence of the force of the criticism of which it has been recently the subject. Meanwhile, there are some minor imperfections, which have not, apparently, been noticed at Albany, but which ought to be remedied, either in committee or in the Legislature. For example, it would be very easy, under a corrupt administration, to interpret the following phrase from Section 15 of the amendments, so as to cover very gross abuses: "No existing provision of law, limiting the power, duty, or authority of any officer, clerk, employe, or subordinate, other than those of the Police Department, shall be construed as preventing the head of department from *changing* such power, duty, or authority."

The amended charter proposes to give greater definiteness and force to the powers of the Controller as the general auditing officer of the corporation. He would obviously be powerless to resist the payment of sinecurists were the following language to be retained in Section 16: "The power given the Controller to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to authorize the Controller to dispute the amount of any salary established by or under the authority of any officer or department authorized to establish the same, nor to question the due performance of his duties by such officer."

Again, would it not be well to make the Mayor, instead of the Corporation Counsel, the ultimate arbiter of the necessity for employing special counsel by any of the heads of departments? It is conceivable that the Corporation Counsel might have a serious disagreement with some of the other executive officers, and that his refusal to assign a special attorney might, in certain cases, seriously compromise the public interests. As the chief executive, the Mayor should be made the judge of such exceptional cases.

Section 33 of the amendments vests in the Department of Public Works, or the Street Department, as it should be called under its reconstituted form, "the powers conferred by the seventh section of chapter 872 of the laws of 1872." The Legislature ought to recognize the fact that this section, transferring powers heretofore exercised by the Department of Parks, was smuggled into an act about the Croton Aqueduct, and that the two departments are, at this moment, engaged in litigation, with a view to ascertain its precise meaning. The section deprives the Department of Parks of the control formerly vested in them of certain streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth-street, and as it is necessary, for the due regulation of the Central Park, that they should have jurisdiction beyond its boundaries, the legislation of 1872 ought to be more accurately defined than is done in this casual reference.

The powers of the Croton Board will be simply illusory unless they include "the laying and repairing of water-pipes," and "the digging and constructing of wells," left under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. The Water Board should also have the charge of public sewers and drainage.

No department should have any power to give out work under a special contract in the event of the original contractor failing to fulfill his agreement. Open bids ought to be the rule in every case.

Section 53 ought to be amended so as to define more accurately the real estate exempt from taxation. It reads at present as follows: "No real estate, or buildings, other than such as are actually and exclusively occupied for religious worship, or orphan asylums, or as a free hospital, or a free library, shall be exempt from taxation or assessment." Suppose, as has frequently happened, that a church or hospital acquires, for the purpose of holding, a number of lots in addition to the ground it needs for its own use. Under this clause, it would be very difficult to prevent these adjoining lots from being unjustly freed from public burdens, and being allowed to appreciate in value as the public expense.

These are some of the more notable defects in the amended charter to which the attention of the Legislature has not, so far as we know, been specially directed.

Purifying the Bar Association.

It will be universally regretted that the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association has been unable to find any immediate method of proceeding against the members of the Bar implicated in the corruption disclosed by the trials of the impeached Judges. Our readers will find in another column a full statement of the reasoning which has led the committee to their conclusions. The character of the committee is a guarantee that the question has been thoroughly examined, and the calm and careful tone of the report shows that the examination has been made in a spirit of scrupulous fairness. It will be seen from the report that the committee has reviewed all the facts now in evidence; that it has arrived at certain conclusions presumptively involving some of the members of the Bar, and among these some of the members of the association; that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S attitude before the association involves the plainest turpitude on his part; that, while neither arraignment before the Supreme Court, nor expulsion from the association by general vote, are measures which the committee deems it just to all parties to advise, there is a method yet remaining by which members of the association can be brought to trial. That method is accusation by some member or members before the Committee on Grievances of the association. We cannot conceive it possible that this method will be neglected. The committee shows beyond all question that the disgraceful practices proven on the impeachment trials were either originated or participated in by members of the Bar. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. The Bar Association has, for one of its principal objects, to maintain the dignity and purity of the profession. It is not indirectly, but directly, responsible before the public for the accomplishment of that object. It will not do to plead to the public that its constitution and by-laws are at fault, and interfere with the execution of the design of the association. The constitution and by-laws are but instruments for the end proposed, and the association is accountable for the efficacy of the instruments fashioned by itself.

We do not interpret the report of the committee as an abandonment of proceedings against members implicated in the now notorious corruptions. We accept it as a statement of the existence of substantial ground for immediate and energetic proceedings. If it has been found that the direction first given to the attempt is an ill-judged one, leading to insuperable obstacles, that is only a stronger reason for changing the direction, and taking up one that will lead directly to the end. The committee has pointed out such a method, and we have no idea that the fact of its being open only to individual action will prevent its adoption. If the offending members can be cast out only on the motion of one or more fellow-members before the Committee on Grievances, we have no doubt that gentlemen will be found willing to take that step, and to follow it to the desired end.

A Blessing in Disguise.

It may be set down as a certainty, we presume, that a mild and open Winter tends to postpone the time when New-York will get her much needed means of quick transit. So long as people can get up and down town in a reasonable time, and with fair comfort and cleanliness, the inevitable necessity of the future is forgotten, and the discussion is practically abandoned. But such a season as this, a season that piles snow high in the streets, melts it into floods of slush, pours down on us with the first day of relief or mitigation, fresh loads of sleet and snow and hail; that imposes on every business man or woman an average loss of two hours' time a day, to say nothing of the wear and tear of clothes, temper, and health; such a season, packed full of minor miseries as it is, must yet be pronounced a blessing in disguise for it pleads to us in behalf of speedy action; it shows that the inconveniences of our present situation must of necessity constantly increase; and that there is and can be absolutely no remedy except in the construction, somewhere and somehow, of a quadruple track, protected from the weather, and running from one end of the City to the other at a safe speed of not less than fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

This great public need is opposed by rich and powerful interests. The people are oftentimes told of engineering difficulties, when the real obstacles lie with corporations and capitalists. But for the constant increase of the trouble, opposition might be permanently successful. The time of probation depends, however, very much on the force of popular pressure. Popular pressure, of course, depends very much on the degree of popular inconvenience. The overwhelming storms of December and January, then, severe and even distressing as have been their effects, have certainly done substantial good. They have impressed on the whole community that "quick transit" *must* be had, and that quickly. A very wide and determined public opinion has been created, which will not be satisfied with continual grants of franchises to persons who, by their subsequent inaction, prove their complicity with the obstructives. What the people want, we repeat, they must and will have, and the elements have conspired to teach them their want in most convincing ways. The policy of ingenious procrastination in order to swell dividends, or conduce to other selfish ends has been carried on quite long enough, and, in this wise, hard as the bitter storms have been on the people, they will be harder, we hope, in the end on the pockets of those who have combined to delay a sorely-needed public convenience.

The Demand for Opera.

New-York got on very well for years before Italian opera was dreamed of here; but now opera is a necessity of life. The "season" is not the season without it. A certain void is created by the closing of the doors of the Academy, easily endured perhaps at first—especially when the last company heard there has been very bad—but which, instead of growing less perceptible, increases and becomes more and more unsatisfactory with the passage of time. We all like to think of New-York for what indeed she is, a great metropolis, the capital in many senses of a continent. But a metropolis, in our day, is an anomaly without an Italian opera. There is nothing with which we can replace peculiar facilities and usages of the opera-house. People meet there to mutual advantage who seldom or never meet anywhere else.

Besides this, the community needs the opera as a promoter of important culture. The study of music is becoming more general and more thorough here among all classes than is the case anywhere else out of Germany. Nothing can replace the stimulus afforded by the opera, in certain ways, toward the development of this study. The author of *Music and Morals* would perhaps say that these were bad ways, and we may admit that they are not the best possible ones; do not lead, that is, to the noblest and best artistic results. They have their uses, however, even if those uses have become imperceptible to those who no longer have need of them, and moreover, as we have suggested before, even opera not of the very best kind seems a little better than no opera at all. The indirect incentives to artistic and intellectual growth supplied by inferior art are too often underrated. To get rigidly accurate notions of history we hardly go to SHAKESPEARE. Yet there are tens of thousands who derive their first, if not their only conceptions of history, from the great master's plays. There are capacities for musical enjoyment, and for general improvement through that enjoyment, in many who will never delight in CHOPIN, never understand BEETHOVEN, or be able to listen without gaping to the fugues of SEBASTIAN BACH. And even if the higher faculty, if dormant, be present, we do not altogether deprive the young of sweetmeats because we know the day will come when they will prefer more solid fare.

Italian opera, in brief, New-York requires, and New-York must have. It must be better, too, than that to which she has been accustomed. We are told to despair of this because of many past failures; but the admonition is faint-hearted and illogical. New-York theatres, for the English drama, are handsomer, and the acting seen in them is, on the whole, more finished than ever before; and we shall get the same improvement, in time, on the boards of the opera. The demand will induce the supply, and, just as the grand new hotels up-town are huger and more commodious than their old-fashioned predecessors further south, so the New-York Italian opera of the future will cast into the shade what has gone before it. Meanwhile, another little season of opera is promised, to begin in February, and the usual assurances of superiority to past work are beginning to be whispered among the circles most interested. Of course nobody will believe in these, and of course everybody will be glad to know that the opera is coming. If Signor TAMBERLIK will only be kind enough to come from Havana, or wherever else he may be, and join forces with Mme. LUCCA, the dream of perfect opera might, perhaps, be realized; but as this is, doubtless, impossible, we will merely hope that our next managers will take warning by past mishaps, and do the very best their circumstances allow; they will then at least be sure of public sympathy and respect, since neither impressiarios nor angels can do more.

A Strange Drama in Iowa.

Cedar City, Iowa, has usually been noted for peacefulness and quiet, but the even tenor of its history has recently been broken by an act so startling, and, at first sight, so inexplicable, that we cannot wonder at the excitement it has caused. The plain facts, as first disclosed, are as follows: A young man named BYRON WRIGHT came to Cedar City three months ago, to teach school. Before he began his work, a young girl of seventeen came to see him. Her name was ALMIRA STICKLEY. The object of her visit was to request that the teacher should engage board at her mother's house, a little way from the town and near the school. After some hesitation, WRIGHT assented, and, in the sequel, went to live at Mrs. STICKLEY'S. He, however, soon regretted having done so, and gave notice that he should leave, intimating at the same time that he had arranged to go to one Mrs. KINGSLEY'S. The STICKLEYS, mother and daughter, were very angry about this, and urged many reasons against the change. Before making it, WRIGHT rose late one morning and went to school without his breakfast. At the recess, between 11 and 12, he felt faint, and returned to the house to get something to eat. While he was seated at the table, Miss ALMIRA came up behind, and calmly shot him in the head. The young man leaped up, and then fell on the floor. Then he staggered to his feet, and so to the door, crying for air. Here he was met by another young man, named RICHARD GEORGE, who refused to let him pass. The wounded man thereupon got to the window, where there was a broken pane of glass. As he stood there, gasping and clinging to the sash, GEORGE came up and shot him again, in the left side of the head. WRIGHT fell once more, and then GEORGE and ALMIRA fled together. They rushed out to the barn, where a pair of horses stood attached to a wagon. Leaping in, they dashed off at lightning speed for the town. They arrived there in break-neck fashion, it would seem, for, in front of a grocer's shop in the main street, they were upset. ALMIRA jumped up and ran into this store, when, as reported by the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, the following scene occurred. As the girl entered, she cried:

"Mr. TAGGART, I've killed our school-teacher in Cedar City. I shot him while he was eating his breakfast." "You don't say so," says TAGGART, and another gentleman in the store said to her, "Woman, you are crazy." "No, I am not crazy. I borrowed the revolver several days ago, with the intention of killing him. I was fighting in self-defense. What can they do with me?" Mr. TAGGART said, "You will have to suffer the penalty of the law." ALMIRA and GEORGE were taken into custody by the officers; also the mother of the girl.

Various conjectures might be formed respecting the explanation of this extraordinary tragedy; but the confessions of Mrs. STICKNEY, ALMIRA, and RICHARD GEORGE, as made by each separately, and as confirmed by WRIGHT, render such speculation needless. It appears that the murder was deliberately planned by the three former persons two weeks before it was attempted. ALMIRA was in love with WRIGHT, and wished him to marry her. He declined, whereupon, in the delicate maiden's breast, love grew "sour and blackened into hate." The mother was furious at the rejection of her child, and went into the plot out of revenge. The young man GEORGE was wildly enamored of ALMIRA, and hoped, by getting rid of WRIGHT, to gain her favor. Nothing but pleasantries had ever passed between WRIGHT and the girl—by his solemn declaration and her own admission—so that the unfortunate man was as innocent a victim as can well be imagined. Not the least astonishing part of the matter is that poor WRIGHT was not only not instantly killed, but that by the last accounts, he still survives. Both bullets are said to have penetrated the skull, but, whether from light charges or the direction of the balls, neither went far into the brain. The injured man was able to make full deposition as regards the history of the sad affair, and even to respond in a long and minute examination. It is to be hoped that, should his life be spared, those who plotted against it may not escape without punishment, for a more cold-blooded and abominable attempt to kill has hardly ever stained the records of crime.

MINOR TOPICS.

From a cable dispatch it will be noted that Russia is making preparations for the Khivan expedition on a scale of military elaborateness not attempted by that power since the Crimean war. That these preparations are not more ample than the circumstances warrant, will be readily seen by a reference to the statement which we copy from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in regard to the character of the foe to be encountered. The march through the Khanate will by no means prove a holiday excursion, even for the 50,000 men who are now to be sent on this business. A Russian colonel has already found to his cost that the Khivans are fighting-men not to be despised. The people of St. Petersburg are greatly excited over the alleged cruelties inflicted on Russian prisoners by the Khivans. We suspect that the war will be waged on both sides without much pretense of ordinary clemency.

A most curious state of things exists at Port Deposit, Md., of which a full account will be found in our special dispatches. There is at that point a repetition, on an even larger scale, of the great ice gorges of the Western rivers. The inhabitants of the place seem to be rendered nearly helpless by fear, and while they have had several days' warning of the results that must attend the breaking up of the enormous ice embankment, no steps seem to have been taken for partially removing it. It is, of course, impossible to judge at this distance how far it would be possible to prevent catastrophe; but it seems almost certain that, without some preventive device, the destruction of property will be very great.

The Board of Aldermen cannot too soon act upon any recommendations emanating from the Committee on County Offices, in regard to the accommodation of municipal departments within municipal buildings. Several hundred thousands of dollars could be saved annually by transferring the Departments of Docks, Works, and Parks, the offices of the Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney, and others, from the expensive outside premises now occupied by them into buildings owned by the City. The Committee referred to has found quarters in the City Hall for the Department of Works. It will not require a great deal of searching to find room in the new Court-house for the others.

A clear case of recklessness, according to the Boston *Globe*, has been established against the managers of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The accident of Friday last, at Middlefield, it appears, is now shown to have resulted from a neglect on the part of the company to rebuild or strengthen the bridge that broke down on that occasion. A warning of its dangerous condition is said to have been sent to the chief office fully six months ago, since which time nothing whatever was done to prevent a possible catastrophe. It is claimed on behalf of the company that the accident would not have occured but for the breaking of a brake-beam of one of the cars. This may be strictly true, but as the *Globe* says, the fact still remains that the warning to look to the bridge, although given in good time, did not receive the slightest attention.

An effort is now being made to have the charter of Hoboken so amended as to provide for a police commission to consist of the Mayor and four commissioners. It would be difficult to conceive anything in the shape of legislation at once so unpopular and unnecessary, and the only excuse for it is, that it is also proposed to amend the charter still further by reannexing the township of Weehawken. The police commission system in Jersey City has not worked so well as to make the residents of Hoboken desire to have a similar luxury. Besides, there is no reason whatever for bringing five men together to manage a comparatively insignificant force. The Hoboken police system has, perhaps, not been the very best in the country; but if it is to be reorganized, a clever chief or superintendent can accomplish the task well enough to satisfy the tax-payers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Bill to Shield the Ku-klux—Preparing to Play the Georgia Game.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—It has transpired here to-day that the reason of the introduction of the bill into the Senate to extend amnesty and pardon to all Ku-klux, and the haste to pass the bill, grows out of the fact that warrants have been issued for the murderers of Senator John W. Stephens, of Caswell, whose throat was cut in the Court-house at Yanceyville, in June 1870. Warrants have also been issued for the murderers of Wyatt Outlaw, colored, who was hanged on the Court-house green in Graham, in February, 1870. A leading Democrat said in the House to-day that the bill was introduced, and its passage sought, to prevent the public from knowing who murdered Stephens and Outlaw, and to suppress the evidence in the two cases, which will be brought out whenever the parties are arrested. It is expected that some of the murderers will turn State's evidence, and tell everything connected with the two cases. This information creates great consternation in some of the leading families of the State, and also in the ranks of the Democratic Party, who have charged that Stephens was murdered by his family. Democratic opposition to the bill has developed itself in the House. The editorial paragraph in THE TIMES of the 28th, that the passage of the bill will retard immigration and industry, has had its legitimate effect, and will operate against the passage of the bill.

The Georgia game of requiring every voter to show his tax receipt for the year previous, otherwise not to be allowed to register, was introduced in the House to-day by Watson, of Orange. A law of this character would be clearly unconstitutional, as the Constitution provides that every male citizen twenty-one years old and upward is an elector, and entitled to vote upon taking oath of registration. North Carolina is Republican by several thousand majority, and this bill was introduced to deprive Republicans of their votes. Its passage will be fought to the bitter end. If the bill becomes a law, its constitutionality will be tested in the courts at once.

PORT DEPOSIT'S DANGER.

Condition of Affairs Yesterday Afternoon—The River Still Rising.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 30.—Last night set in with every prospect of rain, but toward morning the clouds were dispersed, and the thermometer fell rapidly. At daylight 16° below zero was registered along the river bank, and 22° below a mile or so back on the high land. The current that ran freely yesterday along the western side has been turned by the intense cold, and is seeking an outlet on this side, and has encroached on the low land a mile above Rock Run. I drove several miles up the river this afternoon, and was more than ever convinced that a few days, may be a few hours, will bring a calamity on this village unequaled in the experience of any American town, not excepting Sacramento. Across the river broken ice is piled in wild confusion, and as the channel narrows the heaping up of the ice becomes more terrible. The railroad managers, and the people along the river as far up as I went are very enterprising, digging out the turnpike and clearing off the deep ice that has collected in the streets for nearly two miles. One hundred and fifty men are at work chopping and shoveling out the ice, and have opened to-day about half a mile of the road. After noon to-day the temperature became rapidly warmer, and now a thaw has fairly set in. At McCall's Ferry, and further up, at Safe Harbor, the ice-dams have stiffened and the water has risen about five inches. At this point the perceptible rise is about three inches. Between McCall's Ferry and Rock Run the jammed ice has moved nearly 100 feet from the eastern shore since noon, and the change of the current thus indicated leads us to believe that before morning the water will again take a passage across the upper end of Main-street, if it does not come down as far as Stebbins' store, 150 yards above the Farmers' Hotel, which is about the centre of the street which constitutes the town. As I write there are reports of rising water and rising thermometer as McCall's Ferry, and anxious knots of citizens are everywhere canvassing the situation.

Mr. Edmund Yates.

Among the English authors of note who have been lecturing in America this season, Mr. Edmund Yates was the first to arrive and will be the last to depart. Mr. Froude, disappointed at his want of success and disgusted at the rough handling which in certain quarters he received, went home some time since. Prof. Tyndall sails next week, and Mr. George Macdonald, owing to ill health, has been compelled to decline many of the engagements offered him. But thanks to the popularity of his subjects and his style, and to his physical strength, Mr. Yates' career has been triumphant. All the vicissitudes of travel in this fearful weather seem to have made no difference to him; out West he has been snowed-up for twenty-four hours at a time, starved out, had to make long journeys across country in open sleighs, but has returned to New-York looking not one atom the worse. Next month he devotes for the most part to Canada, returning home on the 12th of March, in order to fulfill a special engagement in connection with the Vienna Exhibition. The American Lecture Bureau, under whose auspices Mr. Yates came out to this country, have, it is understood, made a very handsome offer for his services next Winter, but on this point nothing definite is settled.

A Training School for Nurses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to acknowledge through the columns of your journal the receipt of the following sums in aid of the "Local Visiting Committee of Bellevue Hospital," in the establishment of a Training School for Nurses, similar to those now existing in England, Germany, &c., and wish your permission I will report from to time, through the same effective channel, the names of contributors, and the amounts contributed, as the liberality of our citizens is manifested in reply to the appeal of the committee, for this important and much needed institution:

Jan. 21—H. G. Stebbins	$100 00
Jan. 21—Mrs. Moses Taylor	100 00
Jan. 21—Mrs. C. F. Southmayd	100 00
Jan. 21—Mrs. Henry Morgan	50 00
Jan. 21—Cash, C. E. B.	250 00
Jan. 21—Cash, X. Y. Z.	50 00
Jan. 29—Balance from treasury of Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital	291 50
Total	$941 50
Jan. 30—Mrs. R. M. Minsurs	100 00
Total	$1,041 50

Yours respectfully,
HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
No. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

The annual reception, given by the members of the Union League Club to their lady friends and to the fashionable world generally took place last night in the beautiful rooms of the club-house. These Union League receptions are regarded as the most select entertainments of the season, and the gathering of last evening more than confirmed the already brilliant reputation conferred by them reunions, by including among the assembled guests nearly every lady and gentleman eminent in social, fashionable, and artistic circles. Certainly at no other reception in New-York could so many famous personages be met on one occasion, and probably at no place other than the Union League Club could such an assemblage be determined as they were last night. The arrangements made by the managers of the affair were in accordance therewith, and as such reflected credit on the committee, and were a deserved compliment to the hospitality and invited guests.

The hour for the opening of the reception was 9 o'clock, and at that time a very large number of ladies and gentlemen had arrived, so that the picture gallery became very much crowded with brilliantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen. The picture gallery is situated on the ground floor, and was admirably lighted, and the pictures so artistically arranged as to set off their beauties to the best advantage, while preserving the laws of light, color and contrast undisturbed.

Throughout the entire evening this gallery was the great centre of attraction, and we may, without enumerating all the choice works of art, mention those pictures which seemed to command the greatest attention and admiration. The most striking painting, both from its size and the position assigned to it, was Dubufe's "Prodigal Son," contributed to the gallery by Mr. A. T. Stewart. Chromos of this celebrated picture are now so abundant that the original seemed like an old friend, and was a focus of attraction throughout the night.

Upon the opposite side to the "Prodigal Son" were seen very fine portraits of two ladies, well known in society, painted by Vianni, which received hearty commendation for their speaking likeness as well as their artistic merit. An exceedingly fine painting, "The Fouque Mountain," contributed by the artist Mr. Bristow, was greeted with marked attention, it being given the place of honor as being among the three best pictures in the gallery. A very striking picture of the modern Flemish school of "Marguerite in Church," by Sarony, was hung under the portraits of Vianni, and had probably more admirers among the ladies than any other in the collection. The story of Goethe's hapless heroine, so painfully and beautifully told on the canvas, evidently retained its wonderful charm. A small picture, with a large number of figures in it, entitled "Sunny Hours of Childhood," by J. S. Brown, was appreciated as a happy effort, as was an exceedingly beautiful lancscape, "The Mountain Stream," by A. H. Wyant. Among the other choice pictures of this fine collection may be mentioned "Stone Point Church," by Mr. Cropsey; the "Roster Battery," by Swayne Gifford; "Moonlight in Autumn," by J. C. Nicoll; "Narcissus in the Olden Time," by Eugene Meaks; "Sorrento," a bridge scene, finely colored, by Tiffany; an exquisite marine scene by Shattuck, and a vividly-colored subject piece by Gerdan.

Among the novelties exhibited for the first time was an admirably-executed series of engravings on copies of Mr. Pagnani's "Rose Maiden." The set is remarkable for finish and delicacy, and, considering the absence of color, reproduces the likenesses of the various ladies, as justly regarded as representative types of American beauty, in a highly-satisfactory manner. It is understood that the series is to be engraved, and if such proves to be the fact, the public will have the opportunity of possessing a little gallery which, apart from its national significance, is in itself valuable and attractive as a work of art.

On the opposite side of the vestibule was a very finely finished full-length oxygen photograph of Miss Nellson, by Sarony, but which was generally conceded to be more remarkable for execution and finish than for any decided resemblance to the popular artist.

The reception-rooms were elegantly fitted up, and admirable taste was displayed in the decorations of the charming little theatre, used for the occasion as the ball-room. The stage was made to appear like a brilliant conservatory, from which issued the strains of delicious dance music, while the evergreens and rose-trees almost obscured the fine orchestra furnished by Mr. J. M. Lander, and which, from 10 o'clock until the small hours of the morning, poured forth the most delicious strains of music by Mendelssohn, Suppe, Weigand, Neibig, and Strauss. The large reception-room, on the same floor as the ball-room, was densely crowded the whole evening, and here friendly and kindly greetings were exchanged between members of the club and the honored guests; while the President, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, occupied the centre of the room and performed his onerous but agreeable duties as became him and the occasion.

The celebrities of New-York were not alone to be seen, but many of the most distinguished citizens of distant cities were also among the brilliant array of guests. The toilets of the ladies were superb for their intrinsic beauty and novelty, as well as from the delightful contrasts presented.

Many of the most effective costumes were of the simplest materials, and to one accustomed to the displays of more public gatherings nothing could have been more welcome than the entire absence of what is called "gorgeousness," as well as the comparative rarity of the eternal diamonds.

The attendance last night was estimated at 1,100 persons, and considering the number who came but to pay their respects and retire, it is possible that this is below rather than above the actual attendance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mr. Parke Godwin, Mr. H. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sewell, Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, Mr. Levi A. Dowley, and the Misses Dowley, Miss Patterson, Mr. Geo. Jones and daughter, Mr. Levi P. Morton and Miss Post, Mr. J. Langdon Ward, Mr. John Bonner, Miss Bonner, Miss Geraldine Butt, Mr. Cabot Ward, Miss Vincent, Mrs. Hackley, Mr. Chas. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Mr. T. F. Opdyke, Mr. W. R. Conner, Mr. Sutton, of Kentucky; Mr. Alfred Russell, Gen. Alex. Shaler, W. R. Shattuck, Mr. Henry Bedley, Mr. F. S. Wilmerding, Mr. Clarke Bell, W. W. Clarke, Vice-Admiral Rosan, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Daniel F. Appleton, W. F. Vermilye, Mr. Henry Bergh, H. Lee, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, S. H. Wales, J. R. Gifford, Chas. T. Tiffany, Chauncey M. Depew, R. Ogden Doremus, George H. B. Hill, Joel W. Mason, Mr. Motley, C. F. Spahn, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus S. Andrews, Mrs. J. A. Stow, Joseph P. and Miss Melling, E. E. Hazard, Miss Anne Rayner, Miss Grace Apthorp, of Boston; Miss Chittins, J. B. Cornell, David Dows, ex-Collector Murphy and Miss Murphy, C. W. Durant, Jr., Dorman B. Eaton, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Gen. J. A. Foster, Col. F. Barbanks, A. S. Hatch, Jackson S. Schultz, M. C. Lefferts, and many others.

The Missouri Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—The Liberal Republicans held a meeting here, yesterday, in response to a call issued by the Chairman of the County Committee, to consider the question whether they should join the Democratic or Republican Party, or retain their own organization.

The attendance was quite slim, not more than twenty-five persons being present. Several speeches were made, and the prevailing sentiment was that no action should be taken at the present time looking to merging themselves into any party.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That reconsidering individual independence as essential to the proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of free trade, looking at the developments at Cincinnati, and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Close of the Tweed Trial—Judge Davis' Charge—The Jury Locked Up for the Night.

The case of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Davis. Mr. Graham commenced his final address to the jury in the interest of the defendant at the opening of the Court, and Mr. Tremain then replied for the prosecution in one of the most able, effective, and argumentative speeches ever delivered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. An unusually large crowd of spectators presented themselves in expectation of the close of the case, and the utmost interest was evinced in the proceedings.

ADDRESS OF MR. GRAHAM.

As soon as Judge Davis had taken his seat on the bench Mr. Graham proceeded to sum up for the defense. After some preliminary observations, he said:

After a troublous time they had at last reached an agreeable close. They were before the tribunal which the law and the Constitution gave. Hitherto the jury had been comparatively spectators; now their active duties commenced. The law had wisely distributed duties. The stoicism of the Bench was not required of them. They were not to be a strict tribunal. The strictest right was sometimes the highest wrong. *Summum jus summa injuria.* He read from Judge Story's words the duty of a jury to stand between both the public rage and the harshness and possible prejudices of the Bench. He also called attention to Greenleaf's definition of their duties, distinguishing between their duties in civil and criminal cases; in the former to decide on preponderating evidence, in the latter to be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt before convicting. So they were not to decide which evidence preponderated, but whether the evidence presented excluded every hypothesis but that which it was the effort of the prosecution to establish and of the defense to overthrow. He called attention to the case of Bushell, in England, where a jury was imprisoned for not finding the facts according to the wish of a judge, and were discharged on habeas corpus, showing that they were to draw inferences and interpret evidence under their oaths. He did not desire to be personal, but he called attention to the Somerset case, in England, and to Lord Bacon's opening speech in that, in which he says he is under command not to expatiate nor make invective, but simply to follow the evidence. That was the sum and substance of the prosecuting officer's duty. From the same speech he quoted again, to show that a great offense must be sustained by great proof. He should show hereafter that, while the prosecution had magnified and aggravated the offense, they had not introduced great proof. He should claim from the Court that the prosecution having introduced proof in this resolution that the Board of Audit did meet, or did intend to meet, they could not, by proof that certain persons did not see them meet, establish they did not meet. He offered these propositions: In order to find a conviction under the first counts, which charged a mere neglect, they must find, in each and every instance, that the bills were wholly true; under the second counts, that the bills were wholly false, and were audited without inquiry as to whether they were false or not; under the third count, that the bill was partially false, and the auditors knew it to be false, and knowing it to be false, allowed it to pass without examining it. Under the fourth, that knowing it to be deliberately false, they acted on it. He claimed that malfeasance could not be used as proof of non-feasance. Something had occurred, yesterday, which he would not have believed, but for the assurance of Mr. Burrill, had occurred. He was informed that Mr. Peckham had commented on the fact that Mr. Tweed had not gone on the stand. Under any but extraordinary circumstances the counsel who would put his client on the stand in a criminal case, would, so far as the City Bar were concerned, lose standing. He quoted the opinion in Ruloff's case to show that the right of an accused person to go on the stand was a cruel mercy, and that neither Judge or prosecuting officer had any right to allude to his failure to go on the stand. He would never have consented that Mr. Tweed should go on the stand. Had he done so against their advice, counsel's self-respect would have compelled them to leave him. The first question was whether Mr. Tweed was bound to examine true bills, for a mere failure to audit the bills must be shown to be true. The second question was, did he corruptly make a false audit? That was the fourth count, and he should show that there was no evidence of that except that of the rotten perjurer Garvey. In the first place, he started in a prosecution like this with the legal presumption thrown around him that he was guilty of the crime. The law required him to prove nothing in his favor until something was proved against him by testimony upon which the jury has a right to rest a verdict against him, or until any fact is proved against him which it is necessary to have overthrown. But if Mr. Tweed's counsel tell him, as they tell him here, that no such perjury as Garvey's can call upon him for any response in a way of defense, he has a right to follow that advice, and his counsel have a right to tell the jury that he has.

MR. TWEED'S CHARACTER.

In the next place another presumption that attaches to Mr. Tweed is that he is a man of good character. They had heard all the charges against him—so had they read similar charges against President Grant. There was not a man upon that jury who if he was called to prove the character of Gen. Grant would not have to say that he read as much against him, and unless he was influenced by personal or political preferences, he would have to say that his judgment was equally divided as to whether Grant was a man of good or bad character. From the charges that have been heaped upon him in the last six months, did they suppose that any State's prison in the land would contain a worse man if the charges were true? And that only shows what calumnies the animosities of the people would invent when they meant to accomplish the destruction of an individual. Take the case of Gov. Hoffman; who was more reviled in the public Press than he was? Those who knew him in private life, if they were called to sustain his character in a court of justice, would come up in a solid phalanx and tell them that he was a man of unblemished reputation; and yet if they were to pronounce a judgment from the newspaper animadversions in connection with his public duties, and put upon their oaths and asked to declare it, they would have to say that a worse man than Hoffman, in or out of office, never drew breath in this great State in which we lived. Notwithstanding the darts cast upon Mr. Tweed, notwithstanding the arrows leveled at him in his private relations, he was as unspotted as either of these men. He had no worse character before this public than they had put upon them, and in the same way in which bad reputations were sought to be fastened upon him. What else was there in reference to Mr. Tweed? He stood his ground like a Roman; others ran, others hid, others could not be found, but here he was like a Roman; he has met the laws of his country thus far, and would meet them until the track of death. Interviewers had dogged him from place to place, they had tried by inflammatory articles to compel him to leave the City, but he was here to-day before them, and the fact that he would not fly with all the inducements that others possessed, was an argument in favor of his innocence, and advanced his cause before the jury. Another consideration to be indulged in was this: It was pretended that this day Tweed could not pay back to the County of New-York every dollar due from him in these civil actions instituted against him. He had given a million of dollars security—a larger amount than he was charged with abstracting from the County—and they talked of this on the side of the people as though it was an absolute loss to the County—that Tweed has got the money, and was irresponsible. He would tell these that every farthing of that money would go back, if these civil actions resulted in a verdict against the defendant.

Mr. Tremain—I submit there is no evidence to which these remarks are responsive. It is totally irrelevant.

Mr. Graham said that in his opening Mr. Peckham charged that Tweed dissolved the Board of Supervisors, investing the power in the hands of three men, because three could be purchased easier than the Board of Supervisors.

The Court—I see nothing in that on the subject of Mr. Tweed's property; there is no evidence of what property he possesses.

What proof was there, he would add, that these bills had not been passed on by the supervisors? One claim of the prosecution, which, however, had been headed off pretty completely, had been that the absence of the affidavit was enough to show the auditors these claims were false. But Mr. Lynes showed the making of the affidavit was the exception rather than the rule.

Except for one statement of a matter in 1867, Garvey confesses he did not know Mr. Tweed in the matter. All his other testimony is of transactions with Woodward and Watson. Davidson says his transactions were with Woodward, Keyser's dealings were with Woodward, Watson, and an unknown clerk. Tweed is nowhere connected except by Garvey's 1867 talk. But when did Mr. Tweed write his name across the face of the bill? It was immaterial for the purpose of guilt whether it was before or after Watson's statement. If it was before the stamp it shows that Watson examined it independently and pronounced it correct; and if after then he may honestly be presumed to have relied on Watson, as he had a right to do. Of the vouchers they had still, only two purported to be certified and the certificate was in Woodward's handwriting, and might have been put on after the signature of Mr. Tweed. The other seven had simply the name of Mr. Tweed written across it. It may well have been that when the bills came in to him he marked them with his name to identify them merely, so to speak, to notch them to prevent the substitution of spurious bills. If he were guilty of bad faith, then Hall and Connolly were equally guilty. The theory that his signature initiated the crime was utterly destroyed by the fact that one of these vouchers had not Mr. Tweed's name on it at all. The omission of his name on a single warrant upset the whole theory that Hall and Connolly relied on his name.

THE QUESTION OF CORRUPTION.

Passing to the other branch of the question, that of corruption, it rested wholly on Garvey. Everything else was merely circumstantial, and Garvey was the only link. The steps of the circumstantial evidence were, first, the signature of Mr. Tweed for the bills, which was not all present; second, the certificate of audit; third, that when Woodward made a deposit he also deposited a check to Mr. Tweed. These, without Garvey, were all the circumstances, and from that they were asked to deduce that Mr. Tweed knew before the vouchers were drawn the amount of them, the amount of the interest, and that he knew this money deposited in the bank was a shave of the warrant. On these three innocent circumstances they were asked to build up this mountain of crime. He should ask the Court to charge the jury if they did not believe Garvey that each circumstance must be fully proved, they must be consistent with themselves, must be consistent with the guilt of the prisoner, must raise a presumption of guilt, and must be inconsistent with any hypothesis of innocence. They must not merely be consistent with a hypothesis of guilt. They must be inconsistent with any reasonable theory of innocence. The presumptions of law were directly against guilt in each step. The law presumed that when Mr. Tweed signed a bill he did it in discharge of a duty. It presumed that when Mr. Woodward drew his check he drew it to pay a debt. Did they bring any proof that Woodward did not owe Mr. Tweed money? Who drove Woodward away by indictments, probably, of the same character as those against Garvey, which the Court had characterized? Who fathered those indictments? Woodward, like a sensible man, when he saw the storm gathering, withdrew himself; and there he hoped he would stay until this unhallowed tempest was allayed. With regard to Garvey's testimony as to being referred, in 1867, by Mr. Tweed to Mr. Woodward, he called attention to the testimony in the Hall trial, and that then he had not stated that Mr. Tweed referred to Mr. Woodward, but had simply said that after that he had his dealings with Mr. Woodward.

THE CHARGES.

As to the credit to be given to an accomplice, he read from Judge Duer's opinion in the case of Whipple. Garvey would have them assume a familiarity between a king and postilion. Would have them believe that Tweed who held the government, not only of the City but of the State, almost in the palm of his hand, talked to this lackey, Garvey, familiarly about putting up money in the terms they had heard. Returning to Judge Duer's opinion, he read the portion which speaks of the informer being stripped of the last portion of honor, fidelity to his associates, and applied it to Mr. Garvey. But it was said he confirmed by documents. He knew of the documents and wove his story around them, that was all the confirmation. The courts had always disregarded such confirmations. Genuine confirmations must grow out of circumstances narrated by the accomplice's story, but around which he could not weave a story. He thought when they went to their rooms, though they had the right, the physical right, to find a conviction on his testimony, that they would say Garvey is infamous, he is steeped to the eyes in ink, we will not believe him. Mr. Graham here analysed the fifty-five charges—sixteen to Keyser & Co., thirty-four to Garvey, and the rest to Davidson, Bollar & Co., Muller & Co., Ingersoll, and Kennard & Hay. Of these only ten Keyser vouchers were produced, and the excuse for not producing the other forty-five was that there had been a burglary of them. If they would look into the way they were kept, they would see they seemed almost to be kept in a way to facilitate their stealing. They would remember that two committees went on the 8th of September to get them. It would have taken but a moment to have handed them to the committee, but the Controller put them off to the 11th, and a sort of a burglary was perpetrated meanwhile. It was very curious that this delay, with which Mr. Tweed had nothing to do, should have been interposed. It was very injurious to Mr. Tweed that they were absent. Some of them had, he was quite sure, not Mr. Tweed's signature on them. It would have been far better for Mr. Tweed to be confronted with the vouchers themselves than with the uncertain, and, possibly, malicious memory of some of the witnesses. The counsel asked them to infer that every one of the forty-five warrants was the same in general get-up as those produced. That was an unwarranted presumption from the evidence. No witness saw them after Sept. 5. Mr. Lynes did not see them after July 10. There was, therefore, no fair inference that they were in this place on Saturday, the 9th. If Mr. Tweed had these removed, he put himself at the mercy of prejudiced or false testimony. Garvey only stated that he saw two instances out of his thirty-four bills where he saw Mr. Tweed's signature. The prosecution introduced all the warrants, 134, with which Woodward & Co., Ingersoll & Co., Garvey and Woodward were connected, but only attached the bona-fide character of forty, leaving the other ninety-four confessed as proper. He recalled to them Mr. Watson's official life in connection with the City and County finances, and his tragical death, and commented on the exclusion of the evidence they had offered to show that Mr. Tweed had the right to rely on him. Davidson and Keyser & Co. in no way connected Tweed with the matter. Garvey's story showed him, if true, to be utterly unworthy of belief. He told them he got up bills to order, and spent hours at home in getting them up. If he, a rich man then, was willing to get up fraudulent bills at the order of a man having no control over them, there was nothing he would not do. If he would do that merely for his own aggrandizement, what would he not do for his protection. Another thing showed his daring; there were dealings, if documents were to be believed, showing payments of some $147,000 by Mr. Tweed to Mr. Garvey. There were Garvey's bills in detail, and his receipts and the checks given him. Yet he came into court and pretended that all these writings were a mere cover for a totally different purpose. See what that came to. Garvey had a claim against one of them; he was paid and gave a receipt, and then sued for the money, and when the receipt came into court said, "Oh, you got it by holding a pistol at my head or by picking my pocket." He reminded them that writing was incorruptible; that it was stronger than the evidence of any living witness. He reminded them, further of the secret evasion of Garvey, of his disposition of his property, all going to show that he was self-exiled under a sense of guilt; of his statements as to his property on Jan. 1, 1868, and his hasty enrichment up to Sept. 1, 1871. Could that, he asked, be by an honest course of labor? They had heard the circumstances of his return. They had heard how it was after John had seen Mr. O'Conor, and written to him. They had heard how he saw Mr. O'Conor. He may have been told that the indictments could not be sustained. The civil suits may not have been maintainable; but the question was what his feelings were then. He recalled that Mr. Garvey had testified he had not seen the Attorney-General. He hadn't been able to testify truthfully even as to an unimportant matter. It was only from the junior counsel for the prosecution that they had learned of a long interview with the Attorney-General. They would remember how he had denied for a long time any arrangement, and puttered with the examination until, driven to a corner, he confessed his arrangement with Mr. O'Conor, and then he confessed, "If I tell the truth, they are to be the judges; no harm is to come to me; otherwise, I am a lost man." His idea of telling the truth is to convict Mr. Tweed. Liberate Mr. Tweed and Garvey is a lost man. He charged no connivance in his falsehood on the prosecution, but he thought when the prosecution came to survey the ground, they would conclude Garvey had deceived them, and he would be "a lost man." One of the most important elements in determining the truth of a witness is his manner. The Court cannot exclude evidence on that account, but the jury may take that into account in judging his truth. They would recall the effort he had made to ascertain from Garvey the percentage of his bills, and how even the Court, coming to his aid, Garvey dodged and balked the question until it had to be given up. The manner was the key to the heart of the man. Why was that answer kept back? Because the man who has perjury in his heart knows he must not go too much into detail.

They had been asked why they did not produce Bradley, and he answered, simply because the thing did not take place. He had fulfilled his duty, he felt, imperfectly, but he had done it not merely for his client, but his friend.

Mr. Graham, in conclusion, delivered an eloquent and pathetic peroration, in which he urged that justice might be tempered with mercy. He feelingly spoke of the position of the family of the defendant, and though these considerations should not influence their minds, it could properly be applied if any prejudice existed, so that out of their hearts they might find a true and righteous verdict.

ADDRESS OF MR. TREMAINE.

Mr. Lyman Tremain then rose to deliver the final address in behalf of the prosecution. He said:

Most sincerely do I sympathize with my learned friend, (Mr. Graham,) who has so eloquently and faithfully discharged his duty, while laboring under the effects of physical indisposition. In my own case, nothing short of a stern sense of professional and public duty would make me, in my present enfeebled condition, enter upon the labor before me. I have undertaken, at the instance of the Attorney-General, to contribute my humble aid in investigating, and exposing, and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of what are known throughout the country and throughout the world as the New-York frauds; and I feel impelled to the performance of that duty to the end, without regard to personal considerations. It is probable that no duty ever rested upon me in the past, and none which may devolve upon me in my future life, will at all compare, in its interest and its results, with the duty with which I stand charged here and now, as one of the counsel concerned in the prosecution of this important case. The scenes amid which we live to-day, and which are so interesting to us, are transitory, and of short duration. When a few years shall have passed over, all of us, to-day so full of life, and feeling so deep an interest in all that transpires around us—we will be gathered to our fathers; but the work we are engaged in to-day will survive long after we are gathered to the dust. The record which you, and I, and this Court will make to-day in this case will survive, perhaps to dishearten, perhaps to cheer, our children and our children's children. That record will remain, with its tremendous influence for good or ill, restraining or encouraging the commission of crime, building up or destroying free government itself, while this City shall last—while the records of this criminal trial, while the history and tradition of these great offenses which are under investigation, shall be transmitted to late generations.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE.

This case arises above any ordinary State trial. It is a State trial, like those of which the learned counsel has read, because it is one between the people of this great commonwealth on one side, and the defendant on the other; but when we take into consideration the magnitude of the offenses involved, the character, the atrocity, the diabolical wickedness of these offenses, and the immense consequences for good, or the terrible consequences for evil that will follow from the result of this trial, it rises in dignity far beyond any ordinary State trial, and might be said justly to be national, and even international in dignity and importance. Only fifteen short months have elapsed since the people of this City and State were aroused by intelligence that came flashing upon them like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, which alarmed them like the alarm-bell of fire at midnight. Men awoke from their fancied security in place and discovered that in the very heart of this commercial emporium of this Western World a series of systematic crimes had been perpetrated, which, in enormity and the colossal character of the offenses, the manner in which they were perpetrated, and the agents by which they were committed, as well as the secrecy and success with which they were perpetrated, far transcended in interest and wickedness anything recorded in the history of crime in the civilized world, from the morning when creation dawned upon the world to the present time. Men looked around and saw that these crimes were calculated to strike at the very existence of free Government, and had brought humiliation and reproach on the very name of free government. The enemies of republican institutions and the friends of kingcraft pointed to them exultingly in the Old World and said, "These are the fruits of free institutions; you are enjoying the culminating process foretold by Jefferson when he said that large cities are large sores on the body politic," and men said that free government must fail, because of its inability to afford security, law, and order in great communities. The perpetrators were not men of humble life, but the very chiefs of the City—men who were surrounded by multitudes of attendants and obsequious followers—whose offices could scarcely be approached by reason of the thronging of carriages, and the crowds of men who came there to bend the supple knee before them—men who had the City and the State prostrate at their feet, who held positions of importance and power in the City and State, and who were seeking to obtain power even in the Federal Government; men who, by reason of their great power and influence, had been elected by the people to the highest offices within their gift, and had been intrusted with the highest responsibilities, whom the people in their trustful confidence had placed as guardians of the public treasury, and had been looked up to as protectors, the only safeguards to stand between the million tax-payers on the island and the public funds, were found to be the men who had broken open the Treasury and committed these stupendous robberies.

Then everything was done that could be devised to prosecute these guilty men, civilly and criminally. The Bureau of Municipal Corrections was called into existence, and a board, with Charles O'Conor's honored name, and the Attorney-General, were invested with power to investigate and carry on the necessary proceedings. But, although a year and a half has rolled away since the discovery of these frauds. Yet there has been absolutely no atonement made for these wrongs. There has been nothing in the way of conviction to appease the outraged justice of the country. The work of the people has been one of great difficulty and embarrassment. All the avenues to the portals of justice were held by the friends, personal or political, of these men. The gentleman (Mr. Graham) has well spoken of the fact that Tweed once held supreme power in the City and State. Men who held places on the Judicial Bench and public offices had been to a greater or less extent his friends, and it was a work of difficulty to follow up the tracks of these conspirators, which they supposed to be concealed from the scrutinizing investigation of justice. The Broadway Bank had in its vaults the accounts of private dealers. The learned counsel (Mr. Field) on cross-examining Mr. Tilden, a man whose name will ever be remembered with gratitude for his bold and fearless position, without regard to personal consequences, in bringing these frauds to light, asked him how was it that this bank put you in possession of private accounts? They were opened by courtesy.

THE VOUCHER ROBBERIES.

It was intimated that the voucher-robbery was the work of Connolly, or some one else interested in their destruction, but who was so much interested in these papers as the man who was the Alpha and Omega, by whose fiat these accounts passed through the various stages to the Treasury? The law creating this Board of Audit did not provide a clerk or place of custody for the records, and, therefore, by law, these three men were the custodians of the archives, but Connolly was no more responsible than any of the rest. You have heard from the ablest members of the New-York Bar, whom the wealth of the defendant has called around him, that secondary evidence cannot be admitted of the contents of those stolen papers; thanks to Reform, which placed on the Bench a judge who deserves all the compliments passed upon him, and more, these trumpery objections were unavailing, and were swept away like the cobwebs behind which the defendant is entrenching himself, against the slow, sure march of the justice that is overtaking him. The deposit tickets are the next links in the chain. Their contents were noted and published, and all at once they disappeared; how, when, where, no man can tell. Another great difficulty confronting the prosecution was this: There never had been in the history of England—from which we borrowed our jurisprudence, or in the United States, from the time when the Colonies sprung into existence—a precedent by which the criminal code could be adapted to meet such gigantic and colossal fraud as disclosed in this case. Thanks to the honesty and integrity of our ancestors, they never dreamed it possible that men in the highest position in the land, intrusted with imperial power, placed as guardians of the Treasury, acting under oath, bound under oath, bound by every consideration of honor, justice, and fidelity to their State and country, could be instrumental in robbing the tax-payers; and, therefore, there was no criminal law adequate to meet such a case. We have no law adapted to the punishment of the priest at the altar, who poisons the devout communicants who come to receive the symbols of a Savior's love, or the judge, who, takes advantage of his position to bribe with golden arguments the jury who receive instruction from his lips. It is an honor to our ancestors and the people of England that, for centuries no such laws were ever necessary, and we borrowed our common law from that country without adequate punishment for these offenses, and we had to take up the general imperfect statutes in existence. This indictment is, therefore, simply for a misdemeanor, and the maximum punishment will be one year's imprisonment in the County Jail and a fine of $250. It may be satisfied with a fine of six cents without imprisonment or it may be an hour's imprisonment without fine, at the discretion of the Court. You see how inadequate this punishment is, if the defendant is convicted, to meet the demands of public justice. The clerk who embezzles $25 goes to State Prison; the man who by his neglect robs the Treasury of $6,000,000, over $900,000 of which are traced to his pocket, can only be punished for a simple misdemeanor. No doubt those who come after us will be wiser and the code will be revised, such crimes adequately defined, and adequate punishment brought into existence. The prosecution has not failed or been incompetent. It has presented an indictment which has stood firm notwithstanding the assaults upon it by the heavy artillery of the defendant, and by the incessant rattle of small arms from the commander-in-chief to the end of the column. The prosecution has stood every encounter and there is no flaw in the indictment. The offense has been clearly, thoroughly proved; you are no ignorant jury; tell me not, therefore, the defendant can escape. The finger of scorn would be pointed at our Republican institutions if a jury could now be found incompetent to perform its duties and refuse the verdict which the law and the evidence demands. Verdict or no verdict you cannot whitewash the defendant so that men would boast of being his personal friends. Counsel having declared that it was time to teach public officers that a breach of trust will subject them to punishment by the law, quoted a recent decision in an Irish Court, which he said broke down the sham defense of having too many duties, and that they had such confidence in Watson. If the jury disagreed, the prosecution could indict the defendant for each of the fifty-five offenses charged, and have him sent to jail for fifty-five years on conviction. The present indictment subjected him to only one punishment. It was said that the defendant would no more mingle with Garvey than a king with his postilion. But Garvey was the man who, when he presents a bill for $60,000 is paid without a question. Was ever such confidence between King and postilion, between boss and serf? Garvey is the man who contributes his quota to fight the Young Democracy, and Garvey's brother is the man who takes it on the next train to Albany, and put it into the lap of the King. [Laughter.] A very convenient postilion. [Laughter.]

WORK OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Tremain defended his associate, Mr. Peckham, from the aspersions on him. No case had ever been so faithfully presented, so thoroughly investigated, so completely followed up through all difficulties as this present case. Not even the rogue's plea of a flaw in the indictment had availed the defendant. Providence had aided the efforts of the prosecution in completing the missing links. The jury would have no apology for its action in the incompetence of the prosecution or the ignorance of the jury. The evidence was so full, so thorough, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err. The crime was pre-eminently one that affected the public, each one of them, whether millionaire or hod-carrier. The man who robbed another or picked a pocket injured primarily only the person robbed, but he who robbed the public treasury robbed every man. It increased rents, it increased the price of every flour barrel. It lessened the wages of labor. If a man who did this could escape what hope for republican institutions if he could escape from that jury which was said to be the very centre of our institutions? All were on trial to-day. They were like a light set on the hill. There was a great jury behind them, watching them—judging them. They could not drag the defendant up from the cesspool in which he wallowed; they could drag themselves down to his level. It was time to speak plainly. Never was a case so overwhelmingly proved. It would be a foul blot if any man were found on the jury who would refuse to find a verdict against the defendant. The question was whether the defendant had been satisfactorily proved to have neglected to audit the claims he was bound to audit, or guilty of corruptly certifying bills to be true which he knew to be false.

ANALYZING THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Tremain here read the statutes bearing on the question, and called attention to the fact that by the act of April 26, 1870, all the old safeguards of auditing before boards of Supervisors were swept away, and their power conferred on the quartet, while William M. Tweed was a member of the Legislature. Some form of judicial inquiry had to be given, or the Legislature could not have been induced to pass, nor Gov. Hoffman to approve, the bill. But with these appearances of form, the most despotic power was conferred on these three. He called on the jury to reaffirm the doctrine that a public office was a public trust, and that the higher the office the stricter the occupant was to be held to his duty. The pretences set up that Mr. Watson, his agent, was responsible, that Mayor Hall advised him that he did not know his duty, were but miserable subterfuges. If he did not desire to do his duty, he had one remedy which needed no advice of counsel, no investigation of law, and that remedy was to resign. [He quoted a case in 1st Denio, to show that though an officer mistook the law it was no defense to him if, under a misinterpretation, he deliberately declined to do a duty imposed by the law.] But there could have been, he claimed, no mistake. The Legislature in using the word "audit," had used a word of well-known meaning. Nor could they, in any case, delegate their authority. It was a judicial authority, and it was well settled that this could not be delegated. It was not necessary that they should find him guilty of all the counts. If they found him guilty of any one, they must find him guilty. It was a curious thing that the friends of Mr. Tweed should criticise them for combining fifty-five counts. That was rather a favor to Mr. Tweed, since a verdict of guilty would inflict but one punishment on him, while in case of a disagreement the Grand Jury might find fifty-five separate indictments. Garvey's evidence was not at all necessary to their case. Davidson's testimony sufficiently proved that there was no examination of the accounts. But it was said that this was a great king, and Garvey a mere postilion. Well, he was thought worthy to do the work on the Court-house. He was thought worthy to contribute $50,000 of the $250,000 this king called for to corrupt the Legislature. He was worthy, while he was a useful postilion, to receive a handsome present from this king. It was only when he was a squeezed orange that this king desires to get rid of him, refuses to see him. Andrew J. Garvey was an honest man till Tweed corrupted him. He forgot that frugality was the only honest road to wealth. He hastened to be rich. But without Garvey the evidence was complete. Davidson told them that there was no evidence of his claim before these auditors. It was said they had no power to summon witnesses, but that was a mistake; and it mattered little whether they had the power to administer oaths. They could require testimony; that was their duty. It was their duty to have a vote on each bill, and on the amount of each bill, and to record the result of their votes. Whoever heard of a board without a record? The trouble was they never met; they never voted; they never audited. So Keyser said his claims were bogus to one-third, it mattered not what his reasons for it were; but he never went before any board; he never asked any one to go before a board for him. But Watson was an honest man, it was said, and they trusted him. But what was his position and power? He had no power, except to verify vouchers, not to audit bills. Woodward was a mere clerk of a committee—Tweed's servant, hunting in couples with Mr. Tweed. This man, without official position or responsibility, it was through whom passed about $3,500,000, more than half of the whole amount audited by this board, and of that over $900,000 went to Wm. M. Tweed. Where the rest went to was not important: but here was this hitherto impecunious clerk receiving this sum of money, and paying over near a million to the defendant. Who knew of any meeting of this board? Lynes did not, and the course of business testified to shows they did not meet. And, after all the proof of no meeting, the defendant made no effort to prove that the board ever did meet. Lynes showed that the voucher was made up in blank and then sent round for signatures. The dates show that these certificates were signed on various days.

GARVEY'S TESTIMONY.

They had Garvey's testimony as to a visit to Mr. Tweed's. If he were swearing falsely, why should he not have gone further and sworn that he saw Mr. Tweed sign the certificates. His testimony was quite consistent with other parts of the testimony as to the relations between him and Tweed.

But the very character of the bills showed either entire neglect or gross corruption. It was easy for Mr. Tweed to call in the aid of any number of accountants. He could easily have summoned the foreman of each gang—nay, the gangs themselves. Garvey's bills were in all $1,545,791 96, and all the basis of work for this was $264,660; and even of that, part was for work to be done and not to be paid by this board. The extravagance of these bills was sufficient proof of the corruption of the board if they examined them at all.

He cited the case of Diehl to show that a conviction might be had on the evidence of an accomplice alone. Under the ruling of Judge Duer, cited with so much approval by Mr. Graham, the more guilty wife of the murdered man escaped, while her less guilty instrument, who was seduced to his crime by her, was executed. The law now was changed. The doors of evidence were thrown wide open; more was trusted to more enlightened juries. To call Mr. Garvey the principal in these crimes was a subversion of all true ideas. They could not call Mr. Tweed, though he could go on the stand if he desired it. If they called him they could not ask him whether that board met, for the law allowed no question to a witness which might criminate him, nor could they call his co-defendants, Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, even if they could catch the latter, and for the same reasons. He, however, agreed that there was proof of the failure to audit on the resolution, though he did not rely on Judge Potter's decision, which was on the resolution, coupled with facts admitted before him, but not admitted here. But he claimed that as interpreted by the subsequent action of the board, the resolution might be fairly held to show an intent on the part of these defendants to palm off their duty on Watson. Counsel told them that one of these vouchers was not signed by Wm. M. Tweed. Yes, that was the very last bill passed by this board. They had got by that time so careless they did not look even for that. Not a single man ever made an affidavit to these bills, notwithstanding the affidavit was in print on the face of the form, and the law requiring it as to boards of supervisors was printed on the back. Grant that the Legislature either accidentally or intentionally omitted to require an affidavit. It was easy enough for the board to require it. Who wished to get these vouchers away? If they had performed their duty, even though they made a mistake, they would have been there.

THE EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUDS.

Mr. Tremain here argued at length that the deliberate failure to meet was a willful neglect, even if the auditors misunderstood the law. But aside from that, he claimed that it was impossible to have passed these bills of such magnitude without a wilful and deliberate intent to overlook them. As the trust was great, so was the duty. Had it not been for Copeland's revelations and the efforts of that most powerful of thunderers, the greatest journal of America, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, there was no knowing to what extent this would have gone. To the bankruptcy probably of the City and the ruin of the citizens. He appealed to them as patriots and citizens to see that these frauds should not go unpunished, and after a tribute to Mr. O'Conor as the only man perhaps, who would honor the Presidency instead of being honored by it, reminded them it was Charles O'Conor who urged Garvey to tell the truth. It was he, with his high and unblemished reputation, who was accused of pressing Garvey to tell falsehoods. He should blush if he had any doubt in this case of a conviction. He had before heard men boast that there could be no conviction, but the good book advised, "Let him not boast who putteth on his armor, but he who took it off." He had great faith in a juror's oath. "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." The truth was, that this defendant willfully neglected to audit these bills, and he did so because he had a pecuniary interest in them. That was the key which unlocked his whole course. He reminded them of how Mr. Tilden's work, unpaid and unfeed, at the expense of time, and even of political ties had revealed this. He recalled how at first Garvey gave fifteen per cent. Perhaps that was all the defendant was worth then. True, if other contractors did as Garvey did, that would only be on the "Court-house, now nearly completed," as it was called year after year, about $150,000. True, he was then only Supervisor. He was not yet Senator. He had not then reached the point where he could call from the chiefs of Departments for a quarter of a million, and have it passed into his hat, as quick as the lightning could tell his need and the locomotive bring the response. He had not then the power to audit any amount. Perhaps fifteen per cent. was then enough for him. As men got more expert and skillful, they ask more for their services. Messrs. Field and Fullerton no doubt had seen the day when they considered a $500 fee large. Perhaps they looked on that day as the defendant now did on the days of the humble fifteen per cent. There were other differences then. Garvey's and Tweed's dealings are direct. After that Mr. Woodward must stand between them. It was suggested that these were payments by Mr. Woodward to Mr. Tweed of money due. He put it to their common sense to say whether such a debt from this impecunious clerk could exist or could exist without there being any proof easily produced of how the debt arose. He alluded to the $60,000 transaction between Mr. Tweed and Mr. Garvey, and asked why that check was not produced, or why was not its absence accounted for. Where a party had a paper and did not produce it or account for its non-production, every intendment was taken against him. Why was not Bradley produced? If not to contradict the payment of the money, but to contradict John Garvey's story of the ride. Why was not King called, who received the letter? Where was Woodward, where Connolly, where all the members of this ring?

Mr. Tremain proceeded to defend Garvey from the charge of having contradicted himself in his testimony, and read at some length from his evidence to show that his answers were consistent with themselves and the testimony of others, and that it was fully corroborated by the other testimony. But it was said that they ran and he remained, but what argument was that more than that of any offender who was arrested before his escape? He was arrested earlier in the proceedings, and held to a million dollars of bail; but what had he to fear? Perhaps New-York seemed the safest place for him. Even among the ministers of justice he had his friends. Woodward was gone, Ingersoll was gone, Garvey was gone, Watson was dead, Connolly's mouth was closed, Hall's mouth was closed; whom had he to fear? The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind extremely small, and he had been gradually wrapped around with a web of evidence out of which there was no escape but by corruption.

Mr. Graham here interrupted him, claiming that this was an attempt to intimidate the jury. The Court held it not improper, and Mr. Tremain resumed. He was not to be prevented from doing his duty as counsel and calling things by their true names by the power of any person.

In conclusion, he called upon the jury to remove from the county by their verdict the disgrace which now rested on it. [Applause.]

Mr. Tremain closed his speech at 4¾ P. M., and some little delay occurred while the counsel handed in requests to charge.

One juryman requested the Court to defer its charge till this morning, but Judge Davis declined the request, stating at the same time that, if he did not consider it his duty to charge, he should be glad to defer it, as he was suffering from headache.

He commenced his charge, at 4:55, as follows:

CHARGE OF JUDGE DAVIS.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that your labors are concluded. An important duty, however, remains to the Court, and then a still more important to yourselves. This case is one which has excited great public interest that has been manifested through the whole trial. It is not because of the momentous consequences to the accused party, but because of its connection with the transactions, which, within the few past months, have entered into a history of the City and the County. The defendant stands indicted before you for alleged violations of official duty. He is charged, substantially, by the indictment, of neglecting a duty imposed upon him by law. Secondly, for having discharged that duty by the granting of a certificate such as is required by the law upon the auditing of accounts which were false and fraudulent, and known to be so to him. That the defendant was a public officer at the time and subsequent to the passage of the act of 1870, which devolved upon him the power mentioned in the fourth section of that act, is not in dispute. He held the office of Supervisor of the City and County of New-York. He was then President of the Board of Supervisors. The Legislature thought proper, by the act referred to, to create a board or commission, for the act gives no designation to the three gentlemen who are required to act under it, but they are called, for convenience sake here—and that, perhaps, is a designation which we may properly adopt—a Board of Audit. The three officers named—the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors—are directed to audit certain claims against the County, described, or limited, rather, by the act itself, and to issue their certificates of audit, upon which the Controller is directed to make payment to the party or parties entitled to receive the same. It would be proper, indeed it does appear from the evidence in this case, that certain liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, were then in existence, the correctness of which, the justness of the amount due thereon, required to be ascertained by some authorized body. There had been, previous to the passage of this act, bodies clothed with authority to ascertain these liabilities. A board of audit has been described composed of various gentlemen, some of whom were City officers and some were not. It had been created, and it seems it had not ascertained these particular liabilities, so that they had ripened into payment. The Board of Supervisors, it would seem, had not taken such action upon them as that they had reached payment. So the Legislature, for the purpose of ascertaining these accounts, and the determination of what amount ought to be paid upon them by the County, created this commission. That board was directed, in very brief language, to audit these liabilities. The language of the act is, "All liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited." Of course, a question arises as to what is meant by the act and by the language used by the Legislature. That is answered by answering the question, what is meant by the words "shall be audited"? It is a pure question of law for the Court to determine, and it is, therefore, the duty of jurors to take the construction which the Court puts upon the language as the law of the case. If the Court makes an error in that construction it is the subject of correction by an appellate tribunal. I have no manner of doubt that what is required by this section, and by the language used in it, is the performance of those several things necessary to ascertain that the existing liabilities named in the act were justly and properly payable. It required at the hands of this board something more than mere clerical duties. They were required to take the liabilities which should be presented to them, and pass upon them in such form as should furnish to their judgment satisfactory evidence that the liabilities were just and should be paid. The word "audit" embraces all of that when used in the form in which it is used in this statute, and we need not resort to lexicons nor to any other statute for the purpose of ascertaining what was the intention of the Legislature in directing that these liabilities should be audited. They were to be passed upon by the operation of such evidence upon the minds of the persons clothed with the power as would produce a satisfactory conviction with them as a body that the accounts or liabilities were just and proper.

DUTIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Now, in the action of public officers clothed with duties of this kind, I have already said something more is required than the mere clerical act of signing a name or subscribing a certificate. Those persons, therefore, named in this section, were bound, first, to organize themselves in some form into a board or body, so as to act unitedly and jointly upon those matters. It would be impossible to satisfy this statute by the separate and distinct action of each one of these parties, for the law demanded the auditing by them jointly. You do not need any illustrating to bring to your minds what I intend to say on this subject, for you can readily see that in order to satisfy a statute which calls for the action of three minds in reaching a conclusion on a given subject or passing upon a question upon such evidence as shall be before them—I say it needs no illustration to show you that such a statute cannot be satisfied by the separate and independent action of those three minds. That is not what the law requires under this section. Therefore it was necessary in order to conform to it that the three persons named should meet and pass upon the evidence presented for their joint action, and determine before the issue of these certificates whether these accounts were just and correct. A public officer clothed with such authority cannot delegate it, nor can a body of public officers, because the duties constitute a trust, for the benefit of the people interested in the subject matter of the trust. If the Legislature had intended to confer powers of delegation, that intention would be expressed.

THE INDICTMENT.

It is charged in the indictment: First—That the defendant, in connection with the other parties and officers named in this suit, neglected to do the duties thus enjoined. It is of no importance whether or not evidence has been given here to satisfy you that there was a willful neglect on the part of the Mayor or Controller. It is enough for this case if the people have satisfied you that the defendant Tweed was in the meaning of the law guilty of neglect. Willful neglect is an intentional act of omission. An officer is bound to know the duties devolving upon him if he accepts and enters upon the duties of his office. The law judges that they must know that, and that rule applies with greater force upon public officers who enter upon the duties of the office by its acceptance. So that where an offi-

Continued on Eighth Page.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some of the circumstances of the impending contest, if contest it can be called, between the Empire of Russia and the Khanate of Khiva are sufficiently singular to merit attention independently of the somewhat remote but possible influence which it may have on the relations between Russia and India. It seems absurd at first sight to speak of a contest between a colossus and a dwarf, especially as the Sovereign of Khiva stands alone, and can command no allies, except a few from among the uncertain and feeble nomad tribes who surround his little dominion. Yet it must not be forgotten that thirty years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, these very Khivans not only repulsed but destroyed a Russian invading force of 12,000 men, and purchased for themselves by that successful resistance an immunity from similar attacks which has lasted to this day. No doubt the severity of Winter proved on that occasion more fatal to Gen. Perovski's expedition than the skirmishes with the Uzbek cavalry; but these warriors of the desert proved themselves, it is said, no contemptible enemies on their own soil. There can, however, be no doubt of the triumph of Russian strategy and perseverance in the end; still, there are many preliminary difficulties to be contended with. The first of these arises from the geographical position of Khiva itself. The Khanate occupies an oasis of extremely fertile soil, highly productive and well peopled, owing all its prosperity and its very existence, indeed, to irrigation from the river Oxus, which passes through the heart of it. For ages, which go back beyond the dawn of Oriental history, the great stream has performed its annual task of feeding and enriching the dwellers on its banks, a very mixed people of Touranian and Iranian elements, strongly welded together, not by sympathies of race, but by long submission to hereditary government and by fanatical adherence to the tenets of Islam. Khiva, the capital, consists only, according to Vambéry, of "three or four thousand mud houses standing in different directions in the most irregular manner, with uneven and unwashed walls, and surrounded by a wall ten feet high, also made of mud." But the environs are rich and populous. The people are born horsemen, inheriting all the habits of their Tartar ancestors, except that they have exchanged a vagrant for an agricultural life; and have become accustomed to war as well as robbery, though some philo-Russians have disputed their bravery. "The Khivan character," says Vambéry, "though rough drawn, is the finest in Central Asia." The Uzbeks are the leading race, not only here but in the Khanate of Bokhara also." The Khivan Uzbek is honest and open-hearted; he has the savage nature of the nomads that surround him, without the refined cunning of Oriental civilization." He "betrays the mixture of his blood with the Iran elements, for he has a beard, always to be regarded in the Turanis as a foreign peculiarity; but his complexion and form of countenance indicate very often genuine Tartar origin." It is remarkable that some of the finest, or at least most energetic, of races have been produced by the intermixture of Tartar blood with that of southern and western neighbors; the Turks, the Uzbeks, and other hybrid tribes in Asia, the Magyars in Europe.

It is not, however, by their personal qualities or their military strength that the Khivans form an impediment in the way of Russia. It is their geographical position which renders their State a stumbling-block in the road of Muscovite conquest and a source of constant annoyance. Khiva is, as we have said, an oasis surrounded on all sides by desert. But those portions of the desert which lie west and north of the Khanate are within the nominal limits of Russia. Khiva intrudes itself and intercepts communication between sundry outlying sections of the Czar's Asiatic provinces; and, from its central position, it threatens several surrounding points at the same time. The chief posts of Russia on the western shore of the Caspian, Alexandrovsk to the north, Krasnovodsk to the south, are within an easy rush of the Uzbek horsemen from Khiva, and can be effectually prevented from assisting each other. To the north-east, Khiva menaces the Russian lines on the Jaxartes (Sir Daria) and on the Irgish; to the north-west, those on the Emba; and two or three hundred miles north of the Emba lies Orenburg, the head-quarters of Russian civil and military organization in that part of the Empire; for the safety of which, it is reported, fears are already entertained. Of course, the same circumstances of position which render Khiva formidable as an assailant, so long as the Russian forces are few and detached, tend to diminish or rather destroy her security as soon as Russia has had time to collect her huge strength and surround her adversary. She has now, according to common information, about 30,000 men in Central Asia, a comparatively moderate effort, with her present railway system, will double the number. Meanwhile, the steppes of the "lesser Kirghis horde," which lie across the road to Orenburg, have already been "raided," as the modern phrase runs, by the Khivan squadrons; and a Russian detachment, under Col. Markosoff, repulsed, according to report, with considerable loss of camels and baggage.

It is with this state of affairs before us that we have now to judge of the last intelligence afforded. According to it the Russian Government have finally decided on a campaign against Khiva, though contrary to the strenuous opposition of Prince Gortschakoff. Russian soldiers, we suppose, are like the Borderer in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

> Alike to him was tide or time,
> December's snow, or July's prime.

Otherwise we might have doubted the probability of a force of 12,000 men being set in motion to reach their destination by long marches, at the same season which proved so fatal to the division of Perovski—a season when the earth is frozen as hard as iron, and the snow drives over the steppes like the sand-storms of Africa. The expedition is to move in three columns—one from the Caspian, (Krasnovodsk being the point of departure indicated,) one from Orenburg across the wide intervening steppes, one from Tashkend, the recent acquisition of Russia in Central Tartary. But this division, it appears (although we receive with some hesitation this part of the intelligence,) is not to approach Khiva directly from the east, but to execute a long northly circuit by the line of the Sir Daria, the whole to be under the command of Gen. Kaufman, Governor-General of Turkestan, an officer well tried and much relied on both in his military and administrative capacity. With all this grand preparation we are assured that Russia has nothing so little at heart as the annexation of Khiva. We shall see. Looking at geography only, it would seem almost impossible for Russia to dispense with the acquisition, or at least the control, of the Khanate, if she means to retain any hold on Central Asia at all. The Khanate is all but an "enclave" of Russia already, save on the side of Bokhara, and Bokhara is now a submissive dependency. And as long ago as the reign of Peter the Great the Khan of Khiva, according to Russian authorities, "rendered forever allegiance to His Majesty the Tsar."

Personal.

Ex-Congressman Eli Theyer, of New-Jersey, and Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

B. F. Wrangell, of St. Petersburg, Russia; Prof. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, and Judge Wm. Loughridge, of Iowa, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commodore Strong, of the United States Navy, and Gen. C. W. Tompkins, of Brighton, are at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. Benj. Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, and Hon. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad; Gen. C. W. Mead, of St. Paul, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Hon. Clifford Smith Sims, United States Consul at Prescott, Canada, and Gen. Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. L. Donaldson, of the United States Army; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Upham, of the United States Army; Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Oliver Ames, Jr., of North Easton, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Piles or hemorrhoidal tumors, all kinds, positively, perfectly, and permanently cured by "absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this and every fourth week. Best of reference given to persons cured.—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding, Ball, and Visiting Cards. Latest Paris styles; Orders of Dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

NICKERSON—EDDY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Eaton Maxcy, WILLIAM H. NICKERSON, of Michigan, to KATE B., daughter of Frank Eddy, Esq.

WOOLSEY—WASHBURNE.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, to ELLA E., daughter of S. Washburne, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Harlem, Jan. 29, MARTHA E., wife of Charles W. Anderson, and daughter of John Archibald, of Mott Haven, N. Y., aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months, and [illegible] days.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., corner of 2d-av., Harlem, on Friday morning, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock.

BAILEY.—At Montreal, Canada, Jan. 27, 1873, after a short illness, ROBERT T. BAILEY, civil engineer. Remains to be taken to Goshen for interment.

CLARK.—At Fairmount, West Farms, 29th inst., JOHN CLARK, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, West Farms.

DUCKWORTH.—On the 29th inst., MARTIN H. DUCKWORTH, aged [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRIDENBERG.—Suddenly of heart disease, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, HENRY FRIDENBERG.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 201 2d-av., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, ROBERT H. GREGORY, aged 5 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Cornelius Doyle, No. [illegible] West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, 1873, in the 81st year of her age, MARGARET E., widow of the late John Hannah, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son, Henry Hannah, [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 28, Mrs. SUSAN JONES, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Lewis W. Miller, Friday at 1 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 10 A. M.

LEEDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, JAMES M. LEEDS, son of the late Samuel Leeds, aged [illegible] years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 229 West 48th-st.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 30, ANNABELLA GRACE, daughter of Thomas and Mary Moore, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Fulton-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Newburg papers please copy.

UNDERWOOD.—At Pilatka, Fla., Dec. 29, [illegible] UNDERWOOD, of Tolland, Conn., formerly of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HERALD ALMANAC and FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL REGISTER.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
GREAT ISSUE FOR 1873.
NOW READY.

The circulation of the "first great issue" of the HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1872, first publication, exceeded that of all other almanacs in the City combined.

ITS POPULARITY
is permanently established. The sale of the "FIRST GREAT ISSUE" was unprecedented, the demand for it continuing till late in the year.

THE HERALD ALMANAC. GREAT ISSUE FOR 1873.
HERALD ALMANAC SPECIALITIES.
Its list of
MISSING HEIRS
runs back for thirty-five years, giving the names of advertisers, their address, and dates of advertisements.

The information given under this head in the Herald Almanac for 1872 has led in many instances to the most fortuitous results in the discovery of persons advertised for, and restoration to property and family estates. Our "Missing Heirs" list for 1873 is republished in the present work, with last year's advertisements added thereto.

HERALD ALMANAC—1873—PRICE 25 CENTS. NOW READY.
MARINERS' GUIDE.
The special, exclusive, and invaluable information given under this head has stamped the HERALD ALMANAC as the "Mariners' Friend." In addition to our Mariners' Guide, collated from the shipping columns of the New-York *Herald* for 1872, we give, in the "great issue for 1873," clear and concise explanations, with beautifully-executed
HURRICANE AND CYCLONE CHARTS
for the Northern and Southern Hemispheres—how to ascertain the approaches of cyclones or hurricanes, and directions how to escape their influences and dangers—designed and prepared by a United States naval officer of great experience as a seaman and navigator.

In addition will be found well-arranged tables of the NEW CAUTIONARY WEATHER SIGNALS. Tables Showing the Time of High Water at all the Principal Ports of the United States, Code of Fog Signals, Depth of Water on the Bars of the Principal Seaports of the World, List of Life-saving Stations, Funnel Marks and Night Signals of the Atlantic Steam-ship Companies.

ITS FINANCIAL STATISTICS
are complete, accurate, and comprehensive, and specially compiled for ready reference by the banker, the broker, and general money-dealer. One glance at its tables under this head will sufficiently account for the unprecedented demand the HERALD ALMANAC met with last year in monetary and financial circles. Among its invaluable
MONEY TABLES
will be found the price of gold for each day in the year, at highest and lowest rates; the United States bonded debt not matured payable in coin, with an accurately-ascertained table of the bonded debt of every State and Territory in the Union. The financial administrations of the Government from Washington to Grant.

DAILY QUOTATIONS
of railroad stock and Government bonds in the New-York and London markets will render it indispensable to all who do business on the "street," in the bank, office, or Gold Room. Its
WEEKLY PRICE LIST
gives the price of all the leading brands of flour in the New-York market for the past year. Its
COTTON MARKET RETURNS, AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, ASTRONOMICAL AND MEAN TIME TABLES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRONOLOGY AND NECROLOGY are COMPLETE and ACCURATE. Its
LAW DEPARTMENT
is specially intended for the profession, to whom it will be a subject of constant and most useful reference, as giving, with other matter, the time and place of holding Courts, with the names of the Judges, throughout the entire State for the year 1873. Its
POLITICAL RECORD
will be found the most perfectly complete, accurate, varied, and reliable ever before presented for immediate information or future reference. It embraces all the departments of the Government service at home and abroad; the State Governments and Legislatures; electoral returns of every State and Territory in the late contest, with comparative tables of former elections, invaluable to the statesman and political writer; popular vote for President; list of Presidents and their Cabinets; the principal officers of the Government, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; Senators and Representatives to Congress classified; standing and select committees of Senate and House of Representatives; Senators and members of the House of Representatives to Forty-third Congress; list of representatives of the United States at foreign Courts, and foreign Ambassadors to the United States, with lists of Consuls, American and foreign, wherever stationed.

Under the head of Foreign Governments are given the forms of government of all the principal countries in the world, their rulers, capitals, population and extent.

ITS MAIL AND POSTAL DEPARTMENT
is a feature that will commend itself to all correspondents, wherever communicating.

YACHT CLUBS AND YACHTS.
This table is complete and carefully revised, giving the titles of the various yacht clubs throughout the country, number and names of yachts in each, with capacity of each, the names of owners, and officers of each club.

THE HERALD ALMANAC
is an indispensable requirement in every store, shop, and office; on board of every ship, steam-boat, railroad-car; in every hotel, library, workshop, club, reading-room, and household throughout the country.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
at which price it is sent free by mail to all parts of the United States.

Sold by all stationers and news-dealers in the United States.

Address HERALD ALMANAC, New-York City.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"HONOR THE Ladies," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; Gounod's "Maid of Athens," 40c.; "Butterfly Song," (Niblo's,) 30c.; "Amaryllis," 4 hds., 60c.; "Playing Fountain," galop, Herrman, 50c.; "Passing Ship," and "Angel and the Child," by Gabriel, 40c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,200 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,200 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige SAMUEL W. GERRY & CO.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO STUDY economy in first-class dental operations will call on DR. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held at No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President. JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB.—A meeting of this organization will be held on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 672 8th-av. A full attendance of members is requested. WM. S. MURRAY, President. GEO. A. MILLER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 30: E. P. Fairchild, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of John E. Parsons, Esq., referee, sold a five-story brick double tenement-house and lot—latter 25x[illegible]—located on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, 150 feet west of Avenue C, for $2,000 over and above mortgage of $12,000, making the total price realized $14,000. The purchaser was George Derr, plaintiff in the legal action. The property sold cheap, for the building, as we are informed, rents for $2,000 per annum. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot—latter 16.8x100.5—located on the south side of East Fifty-fourth-street, 155.8 feet west of Avenue C, for, including amount of incumbrances, [illegible] $11,312. Purchaser, Thomas Hitchcock, plaintiff. This property also sold cheap, for it rents for $1,200 per year. Joseph McGuire, at an assignee's sale, under the direction of Butler H. Bixby, Esq., assignee, sold one lot, in size 25.6x90, on the west side of Tenth-avenue, 51.1 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, for $4,750 to E. P. Fairchild. Also, at an administrator's sale under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., administrator under the will of [illegible], deceased, the following leasehold premises: Two three-story and basement brick houses and lots—latter each 16.11x105.9—Nos. 153 and 155 Second-street, south side, 88.11 feet east of Avenue A; lease expires May 1, 1876, with covenant for renewal for nineteen years; ground rent on each lot $150 per year. Buildings said to rent for $684 per annum, but in poor repair, sold for $1,600 each to Peter Cook. The leasehold property No. 244 Houston-street, north side, [illegible] feet east of Avenue A, in rear of above, was also offered, but withdrawn for want of adequate bids. The property located at Tremont, Westchester County, noticed for sale by Wm. Kennelly, was also withdrawn, no bids at all being received for it. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. The attendance at the auctions was fair, but an indisposition to bid on the part of those present was noticeable, and, as will be seen from the report, all the real estate disposed of sold low. It is to be regretted that greater interest is not shown by capitalists in these legal sales daily occurring, for oftentimes superior inducements for investment are in this way presented, and while the realty offered is needlessly sacrificed, the value of adjacent property is depreciated, erroneous opinions being formed, based upon the report of the sales made.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are noticed: By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of a four-story brown-stone front house and lot on the west side of Second-avenue, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lot 20 by 70; also, at a similar sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Eighteenth-street, 280 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 92. By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 190 Church-street, lot 21.2 by 75.

At private contract V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having sold one lot, 25 by 92.1 by 25.6 by 98.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue, opposite Mount Morris-square, for $7,250.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. P. Fairchild.

1 5-story brick double tenement-house and lot, East 13th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue C, lot 25x103.3	$14,000

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone h. and l., East 54th-st., s. s., 155.8 ft. w. of Avenue C, lot 16.8x100.5	$11,312

By Joseph McGuire.

1 lot, 10th-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25.6x90	$4,750
Lease 2 3-story and basement brick h. and l., Nos. 153 and 155 2d-st., s.s., 88.11 ft. e. of Avenue A, lots each 16.11x105.9, lease expires May 1, 1876, with covenant for 19 years' renewal, ground rent, each lot, $150 per annum, $1,600 each	$3,200

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Bleecker-st., n. w. corner Charles-st., 21.4x10, h. and l., ½ part	$8,000
Dyckman-st., s. e. corner Sherman-av., runs s. 200 ft. to Post-av. x e. 69 ft. to Sherman Creek x by various courses along creek to Post-av. x [illegible] to Sherman-av. x w. 200 ft. to place of beginning	20,000
Forsyth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25 x100	30,750
Norfolk-st., e. s., No. 136, 100 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	30,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 19.9 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 18.9x50	7,000
Suffolk-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	14,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22x79	20,700
[illegible]-st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.2x100.5, ½ part	10,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2	35,300
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x98.11	8,220
[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 200x98.11	4,220
Madison-av., w. s., 73.11 ft. n. of 122d-st., 20x80	34,000
Madison-av., w. s., 79.11 ft. n. of 122d-st., 20x80; [illegible] w. corner 122d-st., 19.11x80; 122d-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x90.11	45,000
Post-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 300x 100	20,000

LEASES.

Chatham-st., No. 208, store, (floor and basement,) 3 years, per year	$2,160
3d-av., No. 594, (store, basement, and 4 rooms,) 7½ years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY,
NEAR
BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.

To lease—lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st. This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A—GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMILY residence and six-stalled stable, on 19th-st.; lot 25x100, house 30x70, with dining-room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four story, high stoop, stone, soundly built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee, only $75,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

$50,000—NO LESS, FOR A FOUR-story high-stoop brick and brown-stone trimmed house, 25 feet front, near 5th-av., above 42d-st.; possession immediate; house in proper order from cellar to roof.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

$47,500 FOR A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x55 x100, with dining-room extension; house is elegantly painted and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order; location between 5th and 6th avs., in 52d-st.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, brown-stone high-stoop house in East 46th-st., near 3d-av., in good order, hard wood finish, marble hall, and all improvements. Price only $15,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 225 EAST 30TH-ST., THREE-story, high stoop, brick, 20x42 feet; modern improvements, steam furnace; price reasonable; possession early in April. R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 21 Pine-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office, issues daily lists of all New-York property in his hands for sale, exchange or rent.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—A HANDsome new three-story high stoop brown-stone house. Apply on the premises, No. 145 East 36th-st., or A. and D. T. Kennedy, builders.

STABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR lots on 40th-st., corner Park-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x 30x100 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply at office of A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE possession, No. 337 Washington-av., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic; house three stories, high stoop, brick, just put in order. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

DOCK PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, E. D. —For sale or lease, 100 feet on river by 800 feet to 1st-st.; also, half block, 1st to 2d-st., on North 5th-st. Call at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION.

Containing 660 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation, suitable for grain, dairy, or fruit, situate in Central New-Jersey, equi-distant from New-York and Philadelphia. Can be divided into four farms, as there are suitable buildings. A rare opportunity is offered to those desirous of a home in a healthy neighborhood, with ample railroad facilities.
JOHN W. CLARKSON, No. 14 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES OF land at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, two and one-half miles north of Tarrytown, on the line of the New-York and Boston Railroad. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO LEASE—FOR COMMERCIAL OR MANUfacturing purposes, a plot of ground, 200x400 feet, fronting on East River, at Lower Ravenswood, near Hunter's Point. For particulars, apply to
H. MERRITT, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS., CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The valuable and eligibly-located property—hall and lot of ground 101 feet on Chestnut-st., and in depth 178 feet to Jayne-st., with subcellars, fire proof to second story, brown-stone front, of a beautiful gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne-st., permanently occupied.

The building is so constructed that with comparatively small expense it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a place of amusement, hotel, or public offices, which would yield a large revenue.

Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.
JOHN C. YEAGER, No. 257 North 3d-st. Philad'a.
JAMES HERDMAN, Pittsburg, Penn.
CONRAD B. DAY, No. 38 North 2d-st., Philadelphia.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES, No. 138 North Water-st.
WM. H. EAGLE, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn., or
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.
Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high; very healthy; ten residences; prices from $3,000 to $30,000; easy terms. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st-st; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE valuable building No. 137 Duane-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., referee.

DUANE-STREET.—The valuable two-story brick and iron building and store, No. 137 Duane-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. Building covering entire lot; lot 25x75 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The seven four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-st., and known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUART'S NINE AND FIVE STORY BUILDINGS TO LET.—The buildings lately used by us as a sugar refinery are now being altered for business purposes, and will be ready for occupancy by 1st April.

The nine-story building corner Reade-st. has a front of 83 feet on Greenwich-st. by 116 feet on Reade-st., and can be divided into three warehouses or rented as one, with arches communicating.

The five-story building corner Chambers-st. can also be divided into three or leased entire.

The three warehouses, five story, north side Reade-st., Nos. 148, 150, and 152, with iron roof, doors, sash, and shutters.

Also, the four lots adjoining nine-story building, south side Reade-st., Nos. 145, 147, 149, and 151, each 25 feet front, will be improved.

Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

SIXTH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A FINE store 25 feet front, and nice open rear, in brown-stone block; suitable for any nice business; rent quite reasonable. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LEASE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, a first-class four-story store, with three fronts; about 50 feet front on Park-place and 150 feet front on Church-st., and 50 feet front on rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A STORE WITH WAREROOM and basement. No. 894 Broadway, above 19th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT GREENWICH Conn.—A comfortable cottage; nine rooms, stable, garden, &c., in the best part of the village, on Putnam-av.; rent only $750 per year; possession April 1; will be furnished for a good tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to owner.
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.
Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,
$301,595 00.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1872:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,918,019 95
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1872	2,070,659 45
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,988,679 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,776,518 70
Losses paid during the same period	2,389,844 82
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,707 63

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock; City, bank, and other stocks	$8,443,730 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,480,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	409,903 18
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,755,374 14
Cash in bank	265,098 81
Total amount of assets	$15,571,206 13

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Fifty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	James Low,
Charles Dennis,	B. J. Howland,
W. H. H. Moore,	Benj. Babcock,
Henry Coit,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Lewis Curtis,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Charles H. Russell,	Frederick Chauncey,
Lowell Holbrook,	George S. Stephenson,
R. Warren Weston,	William H. Webb,
Royal Phelps,	Sheppard Gandy,
Caleb Barstow,	Francis Skiddy,
A. P. Pillot,	Charles P. Burdett,
William E. Dodge,	William E. Bunker,
David Lane,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
James Bryce,	James G. De Forest,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. Sturgis,	Alexander V. Blake,
Henry K. Bogert,	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Josiah O. Low,
C. A. Hand,	Charles H. Marshall.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

(7s) New-York Sevens,

Twenty years to run,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIdated Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA

SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by **FITCH, OTIS & CO.,**
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.
Full prices paid by
MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $103,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines;** is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of EIGHT per cent., and an extra Dividend of TWO per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1873. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Feb. 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds and Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at our office.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company. JAMES F. SECOR, President.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to shareholders of this bank, on and after Feb. 1. The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1 proximo, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after that date, at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri will be paid in gold, on and after Feb. 1, at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date
W. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, { New-Rochelle. / No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital - -	$200,000 00
Surplus - -	403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873 - -	$603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office. VERMILYE & CO.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable in scrip, on the 10th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered in the books of the Company on the evening of the 28th of February.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 28th February, and open on the morning of the 11th of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
JAN. 21, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 665 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 1st February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on Feb. 3.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO., (CONSOLIDATED,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order,
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Feb. 1. D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a very neat, tidy young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every branch; will work for moderate wages in a private family; has no objections to being generally useful. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —A very neat young woman, conversant with both duties, and also an excellent laundress; has good City references. May be seen till suited any day after 11 A. M. at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work or house-work; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent reference. Call at No. 243 East 44th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—WILLING TO DO THE COARSE part of the washing in a private family; wages $18; has City references from good families, who can be seen; is sober, clean, and economical; understands good substantial family cooking thoroughly; makes bread, biscuit, and pies. Call or address the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH references of undoubted character; is very neat and clean in her kitchen, and an economical manager; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; ready for a place on Monday; wages $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—A PROFESSIONAL COOK, WHO commands $30 per month, with a kitchen-maid, is open for an engagement; undoubted City references, and some from Washington Cabinet members. Address or call at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy young Protestant woman; an excellent family cook in every respect; first-class washer and ironer; no objections to being generally useful in a family; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety, respectability, &c.; thoroughly understands all cooking; in a gentleman's family; will work for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class French cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, serving party dinners, &c.; speaks German, French, and English; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, and an excellent cook; country or City; can do all kinds of nice cooking, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and willing servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, IN A private family, as good plain cook; has always lived out in Scotland with private families; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 323 1st-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, IRONER, or assist in Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; good cook; excellent baker; pastry, creams, jellies; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—FOR a small City family; understands her work thoroughly; has City references; good plain cook; nice washer and ironer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS good cook; understands good family cooking; is a first-rate baker; willing to assist in coarse washing. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN a small private family; willing to do some washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st. Ring basement bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROtestant girls, one as cook, the other as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH COOK IN A good, small family; has good City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, (German;) has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY cook; no washing; wages $30; is worth it, and can show City references for competency, character, and good management in kitchen affairs; splendid bread, biscuit, and pies, nice desserts, good clear and brown soups. Call or address the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 238 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, highly recommended; she is a good seamstress or nurse, and is willing to make herself useful generally. Can be seen at No. 114 East [illegible].

**LADIES WHO WISH FRENCH, GERman, English reliable servants for any capacity can be promptly suited at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH MAID who can refer to her present employer; can wait on grown children, and do fine plain sewing. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by last employer, whom she left for satisfactory reasons, on Monday; is capable of filling a first-rate situation; wages $20. Her calls in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who has good City references, and is competent to do all kinds of French fluting, puffing, and plaiting. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL, NEAT, AND tidy young girl, as nurse to growing children, plain sewing, and light chamber-work; speaks French fluently, and is highly recommended by her late employer, whom she left on Saturday for satisfactory reasons; has two other City references, one of four years. Apply at the intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—HIGHLY recommended by present employer, who is going to Europe; teaches French and German; is refined and genteel; can sew or wait on a lady. Orders by mail or personal calls promptly attended to at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND WELL recommended infant's nurse desires a situation to take entire charge night and day; has long and first-class City references; is under thirty; very intelligent, tidy, and genteel; this servant's hiring is in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG CUBAN girl; speaks Spanish fluently; is very attentive and kind to children; can do plain sewing and chamber-work; will be generally useful to a family at moderate wages; will be well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to assist with children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Call at 405 West 40th-st., two flights up, back room.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress, or Chamber-maid.—By a very efficient and respectable young woman; excellent seamstress; cuts and fits, operates, dress-makes, finish, and all kinds of family sewing; experienced nurse, infants or growing children, or invalids; Country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN FAMILY SEWER; good hand at altering ladies' and children's garments; a useful woman in a plain family; will also do light chamber-work. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; cuts, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist the children; City references. Address J. C. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with chamber-work or children; excellent reference. Call at No. 408 West [illegible].

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and genteel-looking young girl as a first-class waitress; understands the carving of meats and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a situation where a butler has been kept; has good City references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress or chamber-maid, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 148 East [illegible].

MALES.

BUTLER.—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., No. 120 6th-av., corner of 8th-st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS butler in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has best City and London references. Apply for J. R., No. 60 West 34th-st., W. Reid, florist.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address M. L., private stable, No. 123 7th-av., between 32d and 34th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is careful City driver; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; best references from the last employers. Call or address J. R., Fifth-av. Livery Stables, corner 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man as coachman and groom, or to care a road team; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer. Call or address E. F., No. 10 West 34th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young Englishman, single, who understands the proper care of horses, &c.; City or country; has best of recommendations. Address L. C., Box No. [illegible], Orange Post-office, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business in City or country; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address E. J., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as coachman or groom; can furnish two years' first-class testimonials from last employer. Call or address E. P. H., No. 223 East 26th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND Groom.—By a respectable man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A STEADY young man lately from Europe; understands his business in all its branches, as his characters will certify. Address W. R., Box No. 128, Times Office.

GARDENER AND LAND STEWARD. —By a competent man, to take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references given. Address No. 244 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, care of T. R. Deverell.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; laying out gardens and pleasure grounds, a specialty. Address Gardener, No. 9 John-st., or T. M. B., Yonkers Post-office, till next Monday, Feb. 3.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISH man, who is a first-class vegetable, fruit, greenhouse, and flower gardener; has had long practice in this country as head gardener; good references. Address J. B., No. 378 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS gardener; understands green-houses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables; has fifteen years' reference. Address J. H. B., No. 378 Broadway.

LIGHT PORTER—IN A WHOLESALE or commission house; can read and write well and is a good calculator; age, thirty-three years; just arrived from Scotland; can give good references. Address J. McC., Box No. 104 Times Office.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—WANTED, BY A young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, a position as cashier or stock clerk in a broker's office; best reference. Address STOCKS, Box No. 120 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or on a gentleman's place; is a good coachman and groom; can wait on table; can milk; is willing and obliging; reference from last employer. Call for four days at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

USEFUL MAN, PORTER IN HOTEL, Restaurant, or Private Family, or Groom.—By a young man lately from Dublin; can care horses, cattle, milk, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, single, as waiter; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress; must be thoroughly competent and neat; City reference required. Apply on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 23 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS second waiter and footman; English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 23 Front-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 905 and 906 3d-av., corner 60th-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 6 P. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5. | Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12. | Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | Russia, Wed'day, March 12.
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage......$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, Webster......Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas......Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$32, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price......Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman......Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. [illegible]......Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. [illegible]......Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible]......at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman......Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
CALIFORNIA..Sat. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA..Sat. Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA..Sat. Feb. 8 | EUROPA...Sat. Feb. 22
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
GLAMORGAN......2,500 tons
PEMBROKE......2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN......3,000 tons
The next steamer of this line
GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,
will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin......$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin......53 currency
Steerage......30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$32
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE......DANRE...Saturday, March 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper......Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARRAGON, Western......Wed'day, Feb. 26
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Tri-weekly Line, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues., Jan. 28
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL......Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL...Sat., Feb. 1
Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIP
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 1, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
WILMINGTON, (Havana only)......Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)......Feb. 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.
The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.
Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st. nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.
The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.
MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, } Executors.
CHARLES G. STEVENS,
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PEBIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
d13-law6mF* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 112 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.
FRANCIS W. MORSE,
o11-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.
s20-law6mF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.
Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.
For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
A. J. CASSETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE WANTED—SECOND hand, for one dining-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen; must be in good condition and well made. Brokers and others may send offers by letter to HOUSEKEEPER, care of Soper & Co., No. 27 City Hall-square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between E. S. JOHNSON and M. N. WELLS, under the name and firm of E. S. JOHNSON & CO., as gold pen manufacturers, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 305 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. S. JOHNSON is alone authorized to sign the name, and settle all claims against the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873. E. S. JOHNSON. M. N. WELLS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 31ST-ST., near 5th-av., a large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with dressing and bath rooms connecting, to rent, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen; unexceptionable references exchanged; terms moderate. Address B. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family; fire, gas, bath; first-class table; moderate terms; location desirable; house brown stone; references exchanged. No. 335 West 34th-st.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.; new house, new double and single rooms, new furniture, elegant parlors and dining-rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices; permanent or transient.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR entire or suites of rooms on second and third floors; unexceptionable table; house first-class; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished front room, first story, with hall bedroom, to let to a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 140 East 16th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front and other furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A NEATLY-furnished front room, $5 per week; board if desired. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY.
Home School for young ladies. Send for circular. Miss A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)
Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zöology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in music and drawing, to give lessons twice a week in a private family. Address with terms and references, C. T. W., Box No. 4,813 New-York Post-office.

A MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR a public school near the City; salary $700; to commence Monday. Apply at the American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR JANUARY.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"*Special Safe Offer.*"
Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for
Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.
GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BUFFALO ROBES, WOLF, FOX, and Worsted Carriage Robes. Blankets in great variety. Prices reduced. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD FOR horses and good accommodations for one or two carriages in a private stable. No. 235 East 34th-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.
SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.
The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The cardboard must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.
PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &C.
The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.
The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.
NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.
The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.
BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.
The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.
PACKING.
The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.
DELIVERY.
At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.
The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.
INSPECTION — AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.
An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and to see that the stipulations of the contract are faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.
The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.
REPORTS.
The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.
BLANKS.
In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.
CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.
The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.
RESERVATIONS.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.
PAYMENTS.
Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.
AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.
Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor or shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.
If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.
The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.
EXTENSION.
Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and all the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.
SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.
Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SIXTH WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM.
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated BROTHER SAM.
Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.
The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1,
At 1½ P. M.,
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and Last Six Nights of
John Howard Payne's Tragedy of
BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
EDWIN BOOTH
as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
LAST BOOTH MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.
Mr. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
On MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre, in his world-famous and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH......Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873,
and during the week, F. G. Maeder's splendid dramatization of Ned Buntline's great *Weekly* story of BUFFALO BILL.
J. B. STUDLEY
will enact his original part of BUFFALO BILL.
All the original effects and appropriate scenery.
Preceded by the roaring comedy of the
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
A gorgeous pantomime will shortly be produced, with Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

OLYMPIC. ADMISSION 50c.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Brilliant success of the spectacular legend, entitled
Alhambra. The famous Marten Family. Alhambra.
Alhambra. The renowned Lauri Troupe. Alhambra.
Alhambra. The only Leon's specialties. Alhambra.
Alhambra. Morris' mystic changes. Alhambra.
Alhambra. New novelties every week. Alhambra.
Orchestra chairs $1 50; secured balcony & parquet, $1.
THIS EVENING, Prof. TOBIN, ILLUSIONIST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AT 2. Mr. J. M. WARD in Falconer's Irish drama of PEEP O'DAY, or Savourneen Deelish. | EVENING AT 8. Celebrated American actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in his great drama of KIT, The Arkansas Traveler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW FEATURES, NEW VARIETIES, NEW SONGS, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
Davies, the Ventriloquist; Child Violinist, Americus.
SIEGRIST FAMILY. TRAINED DOGS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, at 8.
FOURTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 3, E flat, Op. 97......Schumann
CONCERTO, No. 2, F minor, Op. 21......Chopin
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
OVERTURE, Coriolanus, Op. 62......Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, Orpheus......Liszt
VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg.
Wagner
Admission tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to second balcony, $1.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

Mrs. Jarley To-night!
With her famous flesh-and-blood WAX-WORKS,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL.
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
By the amateurs lately at Association Hall.
Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FOURTH POPULAR MATINEE.
EMILY FAITHFULL, of England, will deliver her celebrated lecture, "Glimpses of the Great Men and Women I have Known," Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Course tickets, admitting to the thirteen entertainments, two dollars. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Guley's bookstore, under the Hall.

PROF. JOHN C. DALTON,
ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.
Subject—PARASITES. (Illustrated.)

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.
MARK TWAIN.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

LECTURE.
REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D.,
Will deliver his celebrated lecture, *Was Adam the First Man?* before the Young People's Christian Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Doors open at 7½. Lecture commencing at 8. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at Scribner, Armstrong & Co's, No. 654 Broadway; Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, or at the Church door.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-av.—EMILY FAITHFULL will deliver her celebrated lecture, *Glimpses of the Great Men and Women I Have Known*, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock. Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gurley's book-store, under the hall. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, readings of Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, for which seats can now be secured at the usual places.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the GREAT HALL, at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
The lecture will be delivered by Prof. GEO. W. BARTOW, of Yale College, on *Spectrum Analysis*.
Tickets gratis, at the office of the Cooper Union and in Brentano's book-store, Union-square.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, Kings County.—ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH, plaintiff, against CARLOS EDGERTSON and Mrs. EDGERTSON, his wife, (whose first name is unknown to plaintiff,) Benjamin G. Bloss, Agnes S. McCord, wife of William J. McCord, and the said William J. McCord, her husband, John C. Goodridge, Jr., —— Stevens and —— Baker, (composing the firm of Stevens & Baker,) Robert A. Bryant, Noah Wheaton, and —— Taylor, (tenant.)—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendants, Carlos Edgertson and Mrs. Edgertson, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.
MARKS & POUCHER Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of January, 1873.
MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja17-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELLIOT WALKER AND LAVINIA WALKER, his wife, sometimes called Levina Walker, otherwise known as Lavania Walker, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1872.
FLANAGAN BRIGHT & MARTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1873.
FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE,
ja24-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—ANDREW S. WHEELER and PETER A. YOUNG, plaintiffs, against ROBERT FORFAR, Robert H. Anderson, William N. Hall, Abbie V. Crosbie, and Walker S. Crosbie, her husband, Edmund Wetmore and William A. Jenner, defendants. Summons for relief.—Complaint filed.—To Abbie V. Crosbie and Walker S. Crosbie, two of the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, in the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 357 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1872.
A. H. & W. E. OSBORN,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—M. K. PELLETREAU against GARRET BERGEN as assignee of Josiah C. Saxton and Josiah C. Saxton.—An order having been made in this action and entered Jan. 16, 1873, referring it to the undersigned to ascertain and report (among other things) who are the creditors of Josiah C. Saxton entitled to share in the proceeds of the property assigned by him to defendant, Garret Bergen, by assignment dated Feb. 6, 1871, and the amount due to each, notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming an interest in said assigned property to produce and prove their claims before me, at my office, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City, on or before the 2 th day of February, 1873, at 12 M. of that day, or they will not be entitled to share in the distribution of the said assigned property.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.
F. JAMES FITCH, Referee.
GLEASON & BABCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ALIXE!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PARISIAN SENSATION!!
EVERY EVENING.
Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, J. H. Burnett, W. H. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer.
MATINEE of ALIXE, SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. DALY begs to announce that on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, he will begin a series of SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES, which will always differ from the "running" play, and will include the full strength of the company. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, with NEW-YEAR'S EVE, or FALSE SHAME, with the powerful original cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SENSATION!
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES! | EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE this brilliant spectacle will be acted! Fourteen tableaux! Mr. JOHN WOOD! Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM! Murray's SUPERB STUD of thirty HORSES and fifteen PONIES! The tribe of twelve Arabs! 250 auxiliaries! 1,000 brilliant costumes!! A cataract of real water!!
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
IN PREPARATION
A NEW AMERICAN SENSATION, by Mr. DALY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager......Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
of the powerful new play
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.
During the piece a
BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,
Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, first MATINEE of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AT 2. Last time of Mr. J. M. WARD in Falconer's Irish drama of PEEP O'DAY, or Savourneen Deelish. | EVENING AT 8, and Saturday Matinee. The celebrated American actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in his great drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

J. M. BELLEW.
Second appearance in Dramatic Readings.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING,
Feb. 3.
Tickets, $1; at the hall and Schirmer's.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, JAN. 31,
AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH, AND readings by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT at No. 1,288 Broadway, MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 8. New conversational class for ladies and gentlemen SATURDAY at 7½.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS
TO-NIGHT AT ST. PETER'S HALL!
"THE CREAM OF HUMOR." GO AND LAUGH!

CHARITY BALL.—A FEW TICKETS FOR the Ball at the Academy of Music on 4th of February can be had at DELMONICO'S, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

CHARITY BALL, AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4th of February.—Box for sale in front row; price $100. Address CHARITY, *World* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 133 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WALTER JONES and Barbara H., his wife; James Morgan and Janet S., his wife, Hollis L. Powers, Henry A. Robbins, Daniel F. Appleton, Thomas L. Parker, Jr., Nathan H. Sabin, and William H. Lindsay, defendants.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 31st August, 1872.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st August, 1872.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
ja17-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERNARD HECHT, MEYER HECHT, and DAVID HECHT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC LEVY, ADOLPH LEVY, and MARTIN BATT, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1872.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
Please take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1873. BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja10-law6wF* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT — CITY AND County of New-York.—SANDERS D. BRUCE, plaintiff, against R. P. TODHUNTER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 37 Park-row, (Room No. 28,) New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 2, 1873. HILDRETH & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873.
HILDRETH & PHILLIPS,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JULES LABLOTIER, plaintiff, against VIRGINIE CHEVALIER LABLOTIER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Virginie Chevalier Lablotier: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new County Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 7th November, 1872.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1872.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
ja10-law6wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 53 cents, $1 40 and $2 12 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Continued from Fifth Page.

cer, knowing his duty, as he is presumed to do, intentionally fails to perform it, intending to admit its performance, he is guilty under the law of the willful neglect, for which the law punishes him. There is no necessity of proving malice, within the ordinary acceptation of that term, or an intention to injure somebody. There is no necessity of going any further than simply to omit that intention, to omit the duties that the law devolves upon an officer. That constitutes the offense. Now the defendant is charged with having willfully neglected to perform his duty, and the question for you to determine is whether the evidence satisfies you that he did willfully neglect it within the rule which I have sought to give you. The fourth count charges, in each of these cases, the issuing of a certificate corruptly upon a false claim or liability, without having audited it, and knowing that it was a false claim. Now you will readily conceive that there is a distinction, as a matter of course, between an act done by an officer, a violation of duty, and the neglect to perform a duty by an officer. In order to constitute the offense under the fourth count, it is necessary that the people should establish that the liability was a false one upon which the certificate was granted, that the certificate of that liability, the same being false, was granted, and that this act was knowingly done by the accused party who is now on trial. You will perceive it contains three elements: 1, That the particular claim audited was false; 2, That the certificate was granted on that claim; and 3, That it was known to the parties granting the certificate to be a false claim. I shall by and by call your special attention to the evidence tending to show, as it was produced here, that the defendant is guilty under this fourth count. But firstly, I desire to call your attention to the act, so far as we have evidence, that it was performed by the Board of Audit. It appears, by the resolution passed by that body, which has been duly proved and put in evidence before you, that on the 5th day of May, 1870, Mr. Hall, the Mayor; Mr. Tweed, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Connolly, the Controller, met under and pursuant to the requirements of the fourth section of the act of '70, to which I have already called your attention. They met at the Controller's office, as is stated in their resolution. The resolution states that they organized themselves into a commission, as they called themselves, by the resolution. That was a sufficient expression of the object of their meeting; a sufficient declaration of their forming themselves into a board or commission, as required by the act. They then passed the resolution which has been so frequently read before you. (The Court then read the resolution.) The passage of this resolution has been commented upon, and at one stage of this trial it was supposed by myself that Judge Potter had declared the passage of this resolution—for it was so stated by counsel—to be in itself a crime, an offense under the law. I could not so view it, and so expressed myself at the time. It seems, however, that the statement was a misconstruction of what that learned Judge said in the course of his opinion. The passage of this resolution was not in itself an offense; it was simply at most a declaration of intention as to future action. It organized the board, and it made preparation, so to speak, for its own future action. Now, in one sense, the declarations of what the board intended to do may be construed to be a declaration of an intention to do something that the law, as I construe it, does not permit. But even in that sense, in the true sense of the resolution, its passage would not be a criminal offense, unless it was followed by acts under and in pursuance of it. The law does not adjudge mere intention to be a crime; in order to constitute a criminal offense, an intention must always be followed by action; so that if a public officer resolve that he will not do a certain official duty which is performed on a future day, however often he may resolve or declare that intent, however emphatically he may make his intention known, yet if when the time comes for the performance of his duty he does perform it, no crime has been committed. But if, in pursuance of that resolution or declaration, when the proper time comes for the performance of that duty he neglects and refuses to perform it, then the resolution, being evidence of the intention to do as he subsequently does do, may be, in connection with the act, strong and conclusive evidence of the commission of a crime. So the passage of this resolution was not in itself any offense. It simply shadowed forth the course this board intended to take in respect to these liabilities, and if they proposed to take the course which one construction of this resolution indicates, then their proposition was not in conformity with the law; but if they proposed, notwithstanding this resolution, to proceed to audit the liabilities they had collected under it, as directed by the law, then there was nothing improper in the passage of the resolution. The question is what they did do subsequently to the resolution, rather than what they did at the time of its passage. It would seem that they took no action on the accounts or liabilities, then, at that time. They met, and, having passed this resolution in this form, seemed to have adjourned. Now, it is claimed here that was the only meeting of the board, and their subsequent action was without any formal meeting, and they merely put their signatures to the certificates, as they were subsequently presented to them without the convening of the commission for the purpose of passing upon the certificates. If this position be true, and is consistent with the evidence here, then it is very clear to my mind that those officers were guilty of neglect to audit, and are liable to conviction for that neglect. Upon the question whether they did or did not convene for that purpose, to take joint action upon these counts, you have evidence from which you are asked by the prosecution to form your conclusion that their action was never that of a board of commission, but simply that of individuals, and you have evidence on that subject. Their first meeting is a written record on file indicating their action. They had no clerk, and the Mayor drafted the resolution which they adopted. They kept no record or had no place of meeting; but omission in that respect is not of itself an offense. I only refer to it, therefore, for your consideration—whether the entire absence, except in the single instance of the 3d of May, of any written evidence of an actual meeting, as well as the entire absence of all proof that these gentlemen convened again on these twenty-six days to pass on these accounts, as something to be considered by you as bearing upon the question of how they did that business, taken in connection with the oral evidence given here as to their not meeting, and the evidence of those whose liabilities were passed upon as to their not being called upon to explain their claims. It would be, certainly, a surprising fact that if these twenty-six meetings were held there is no record in any form beyond these certificates and the resolution of the first meeting. Did they meet and act jointly upon these accounts? Did they meet and act at any time upon any particular account or claim? There is in connection with this also some other circumstances that may very properly be considered by you bearing upon the face of the vouchers and other papers brought now before you. The main body of the vouchers for liabilities are gone, and they are shown satisfactorily to the Court to be lost; but there are ten, I believe, of Mr. Keyser's vouchers brought in. They are submitted to you as evidence. They are before you; what appears upon them, so far as it bears upon whether there was an actual meeting of the board for the purpose of passing upon these alleged liabilities, is, therefore, an appropriate subject for your consideration. I shall not detain you by calling your attention to all of them—one or two will be sufficient for the purpose of giving you some idea as to what I shall now call your attention to. In the first place, several of these certificates of audit, three, I believe, are signed only by two of these men, Tweed and Connolly. The testimony shows that some of those which are lost were also not signed by the three. That there were some certificates not signed by the Mayor, but that all were signed by Tweed and Controller Connolly. That is a circumstance, of course, which you may justly consider as bearing upon the question whether parties actually met, or whether these certificates were sent around and signed. You may, I think, with propriety, look also to what appears upon the face of the certificates, and for that purpose I pass them around to you. You will see that an entire dissimilarity is apparent on the face of the bills in the ink by which the bills are signed. These are circumstances appearing upon the face of the papers bearing upon the question as to whether the parties actually met, as the law required them, or whether they were signed, as claimed by the people, at different times and in different places, without a meeting. There is another on which the ink signed by Tweed is violet, and the others are black ink. Now, you will see that this question of neglect to audit is wholly independent so far with the character of the liability—quite independent of the evidence of Mr. Garvey or any other witness who testified on the subject, or of the mode of making up the liabilities themselves; quite independently, also, of the question whether the liabilities were false or not. It bears upon the simple proposition whether these parties met as a Board of Audit, and as such, acting in that quasi-judicial capacity, passed upon these liabilities, and resolved to grant the certificates upon which these liabilities were to be made, and upon which an indebtedness against the City and County of some millions of bonds to be issued, was to be created. If they didn't so meet, but signed these certificates, as claimed by the prosecution, separately, severally, without the joint action which the law requires, then it is your duty to convict the defendant in this case. If they did that, then they are guilty under the law, and it is your duty to say so quite independently of the other consideration to be presented in this case. Another proposition for you to consider upon the evidence in this case, not upon the question of neglect to properly audit, but upon the question raised upon the fourth count, the granting of certificates upon false and fraudulent claims. This branch of the case may properly be divided into three parts. First, that which arises—and I classify them merely for the purpose of getting at them in some order, not because there is any particular moment in the form of classification—upon the claim of Davidson. Now, while I have told you, as a legal proposition, that the omission to meet as required by law to pass upon these several accounts as a board, coupled with the act of signing them separately, would be a violation of the law, I do not mean by that to exclude from your consideration any other action which would be a violation of that law against neglect. Even if that board met, and, without proceeding to examine these accounts in the manner required by law, negligently as a body proceeded to sign these certificates without examining into their character, their justice, they would in that case be guilty of negligence within the provision of the statute. Now, it is insisted here on the part of the people that not only did they not meet, but they neglected, in making a certificate, before making it, to make any investigation or examination of the accounts sufficient to justify the granting of the certificate such as the law required at their hands. It would be a clear violation by that board and the individual members, or to pass upon them, and give a certificate upon the mere act of some other party who was alleged to have investigated them. The question of fact then becomes whether they did meet and audit, and upon that question comes in all this evidence of fraud in the accounts themselves, and of this alleged participation of the various parties, greater or less, in the proceeds of this audit, because that evidence tends to show that what they did was intentional, and with a bad motive, for the purpose of accomplishing a bad end. I say by way of illustration, if the board or any member entered into any arrangement connected with the claims, by which they should be exaggerated in amount, or by which false and spurious claims should be passed by the Board in which he shall ultimately participate; that is a neglect of duty, not only willfully, but carrying with it a stain morally and legally infinitely deeper and grosser than that of simply neglecting to meet and perform the duty to which I have already called your attention. I have said this case properly divides itself into three classes. I shall call your attention to Davidson's claim, with a view of asking you to pass upon the question whether in that case there was upon the evidence such action as the law requires, with a view to ascertain its justice, and whether the defendant was guilty of neglect of duty in respect to that claim. Davidson states that he presented an account or claim against the Supervisors, for safes. The voucher is lost, but the warrant gives us the date, for it declares it was for "safes furnished the County court-rooms and offices, March 14 to 26, 1870," and it must have been sent in after March 26, and, as Mr. Davidson says, prior to July 1. It was an account for safes, and Mr. Davidson swears that the amount was $16,940; and we have a warrant issued on it for $49,170 42. Mr. Davidson swears that he never knew of the alteration of that account, and that when he came to Woodward for pay, having been sent for by Watson or some person, he came to the office and there indorsed a warrant, and says he was not permitted to see the face of it, but it was laid face downward, and he was asked to indorse it, and he would get his check; he laid hold of it, and Watson kept his hand on it and said, "put your name there," and he put his name without the "Co." on the back of the warrant, and a check for $16,940 was given him, and that ended his knowledge on the subject.

TRACING THE FRAUDS.

He did not know that the amount in the warrant was different from the $16,940, and that in point of truth, upon the account there was $49,170 42 paid. According to the testimony of Mr. Storrs, this account was in its proper place at the time that he and Mayor Hall made examination, and contained upon it a certificate signed by the defendant and Connolly, and perhaps by the Mayor, or this may be one which Mr. Hall did not sign. This is one of those accounts which have been lost.

Now, by following this transaction a little further, you will be able to reach the point at which the defendant is connected with it in another form. You have evidence which brings home to him the certification of an account of $49,170 42. It had been presented a short time before, by Mr. Davidson, at $16,940. How did it get changed? Who made the addition? We do not know. We can assume nothing except the fact that it was done, and by some interested party, who it is not necessary for us to ascertain. We are now on the inquiry—not who did that act of forgery, but who, acting on that account, was guilty of negligence in ascertaining its true character, and, whether the defendant was guilty of negligence in investigating that account, or failed to investigate it. On that question, what was the character of the account originally? For safes furnished the County court-rooms and offices, between March 14 and March 26, within twelve days. Where are the County court-rooms and offices. To which $49,170 42 worth of safes were furnished in twelve days? Was there any inquiry as to the correctness of that account? The County offices are here. Did any board meet and pass on that account of Davidson, or make any inquiry whether $49,170 42 worth of safes had been brought to these court-rooms and offices surrounding the building? Are you satisfied that the slightest inquiry on that subject would have developed that the inquiry as presented at $49,170 42, and allowed, was an absolute falsehood? Did any officers of the board take the slightest pains to make any inquiry? You, as men of common sense, are to answer that question.

All the direct evidence on that subject is contained in what I shall now call your attention to. First, the account was presented at $16,000; the second is the fact that it was swollen to almost $50,000 by somebody; the third one is the evidence of Davidson, that he never was called before any Board of Auditors. He never appears; he never swears to his account, or furnished any evidence of it whatever; and lastly, and what may be deemed, perhaps, of as much importance as anything else, that when that account was paid it was paid by a check for its original amount to Davidson, which was paid by the County on one swollen to $49,170 42, which was deposited by Woodward in his account, the whole amount passing to his credit, and, by inspection of the deposit tickets, it is shown to have been deposited by him that day in connection with other items, of which a certain sum was transferred—that is the true term—to the debit of Woodward and to the credit of the defendant, which sum is about twenty-four per cent. on this exaggerated account. Stand upon that alone and what reasonable conclusion would follow? I speak of this as transferred, for the evidence of the bank officers and Mr. Tilden shows that where the transaction was one of debit and credit between two accounts done in the bank one day, the thing was done so that the bank paid out no money, but carried the money or one to the account of the other, and this appears to have been of that character—simply a transfer of credit. This is a single transaction, and you might say that it may be shown that the credit of the defendant was not of that character, and that the debit of Woodward was not made up of items of that character, and that the $800,000 to the credit of the defendant that day will be shown not to have been of that character, or to have come from some other source, or to have been a payment of some debt. All these forms of explanation, and so many more that ingenuity could suggest, are open, of course, to meet the attack of testimony of this kind, and it was for the defendant to have furnished you with the explanation—not from his own testimony, for nothing can be deduced from his not going on the stand; the law enjoins that on you and me. The conclusion must come from satisfactory transactions to account for having the deposit. In the absence of all explanation, it is submitted to you, what is the reasonable deduction that occurs to you from the credit of twenty-four per cent. of Davidson's account swollen from $16,940 to $49,170 42? Take either course, backward or forward, what is the force of the fact to a reasonable mind? Start from the presentation of the account, follow it to the final deposit of twenty-four per cent. on the account, and, without explanation, what is the reasonable conclusion? Or, start from the other end and find in Tweed's account the twenty-four per cent., and travel the line backward until you find an audit passed to the credit of Woodward of $49,170 42, and a check given by Woodward to Mr. Davidson of $16,000, and a certificate by the defendant and others to the account at $49,170 42, and what is the reasonable conclusion?

Mr. Justice Davis then pointed out that if this transaction stood entirely alone as a single isolated act, jurors might be justified more easily in entertaining a doubt than in the presence of fifty-five transactions, all reaching the same ultimate result of distribution. But in what light could they regard it in the presence of them? He submitted that it was not a harsh or unjust conclusion that the defendant was guilty of willful neglect in passing this claim of J. McB. Davidson. The second class was the Keyser claims. He had sixteen claims on which ultimately a warrant was issued. What was the character of those claims? He would give them Mr. Keyser's own evidence. He testified that at the time he had claims against the County of New-York. Mr. Justice Davis read at length Keyser's testimony, and then continued, they would find on the ten vouchers they had here what purported to be the receipt of Keyser. These bills were made up in a very curious way. Some of these bills had been before other boards of audit, and he had some bills accrued within the last year or two which he says by Watson's advice be united, and added 33⅓ per cent. These were gross frauds, and no honest man could otherwise consider them. Old and new bills were mingled, and an addition made. In judging whether these were audited they could look into the character of the bills, and he proposed to call their attention to some points about them. He held in his hand exhibit 9, one of these accounts. He wished to call their attention to the internal evidence that it was never audited. It was made against nobody and for nobody. A singular fact, but so it was; it read "Board of Supervisors," but there was no charge to the County, and no "To Keyser & Co." It was signed by nobody. It had nothing at its head to show who it was due to. It was a bill for $16,050 50, and had across, "We certify the within bill to be correct. Wm. M. Tweed. E. A. Woodward, Clerk." The items are so many pounds of lead and sheet-lead, without specifying any place where it was done except the very last item, which is for tin-sheets around the County Court-house dome. No. 11 was another to which he would like to call their attention. The certificate was not signed by Mayor Hall. This account was in the same way, made out in favor of no one, for work done on the County Court-house and buildings May 20; for plumbing work and gate-houses on all County buildings from Jan. 17 to date, $17,904, is one item. Another is sundry bills for work on County buildings; another, sundry bills for various County buildings. There were items for over $17,000, over $18,000, and over $4,000, all merely sundry bills rendered. Was not this intrinsic evidence that no board of audit ever sat down and examined these bills? It showed that Keyser testified correctly when he said he agglomerated the old and new bills, since some of these bills were, as he stated, five or six years old. Yet none of their dates were earlier than 1868. He submitted to them, as intelligent men, what the reasonable inference was but that these were not examined by any board. What was the reasonable inference as to whether these certificates were not signed with knowledge that they were surcharged. This was entirely aside from Garvey's testimony. These accounts were false accounts, this alteration, agglomeration and surcharging the accounts was as much a false claim as though Keyser had not had any claim against the City. As matter of law he charged them that the falsity of these accounts was clearly made out.

Judge Davis then alluded to Keyser. Said he: Keyser testifies, and I see no reason to doubt it, that his name upon those warrants is a forgery. There is a tabular statement here which shows that every dollar of those sixteen accounts went to Woodward's credit. On the same day the tickets show a transfer of that from Woodward's account to Tweed's account. In considering evidence of this kind you are to look at it in the light of human fallibility. The books of this bank show indisputably when the entries were made. These entries were made by a third party. And upon those books you find the transfers from Woodward to Tweed following each other as rapidly as two transactions can. To conclude, in all that has been said as to the importance of this case, I most heartily concur. This case and its result is important to the defendant, it is important to his family and to his friends because of the stain that will be left by it upon his character by a conviction. All these things are proper to be considered by juries, and you may consider them here in this case. On the other hand, you may properly weigh its effect as an example to the community. You must take into consideration the fact that he was a public officer, holding a high and responsible trust, and whether public officers holding such high trusts are to be held accountable for their proper fulfillment. Of what value, you may inquire, is it that we intrust public officers with duties that the people cannot themselves perform, if they are not to be held to a strict responsibility? The people are the source of power in this country, and vested power in him. As your servant, as the servant of the people, he had duties to perform, and with these trusts in his hands his duty was to maintain strict integrity, to see to it that the public were not plundered. The means of maintaining these relations is a just subject for you to consider. In going over this evidence, you will carry these suggestions into the jury-room, and tell upon your solemn oaths whether or not under the proofs before you there is or is not satisfactory evidence that Mr. Tweed neglected to fulfill the duty he owed the public in the auditing of these accounts and the issuing of these certificates of audit, and you are to discharge that duty in the light of the evidence and under the sanction of your oaths, and should bear in mind that there is no stain more deep and damning than a juror may bring upon his own character than by being false to his oath and bringing in a false verdict.

AFTER THE CHARGE.

At the conclusion of the charge, Judge Davis took up certain propositions submitted by the defense, with the request that the jury be charged to that effect. A few of the propositions were granted, but the major part were refused, to which ruling the defense excepted.

Mr. Field asked leave to be considered as excepting to each proposition of the charge proper. To be more particular, Mr. Graham desired the Court to regard counsel as objecting to each and every sentence of his Honor's charge. This was greeted with laughter by the spectators near the reporters' tables, and Mr. Graham expressed himself surprised at this conduct. He did not think there was anything laughable in his action, and explained his reason for so excepting.

The Judge announced his determination of charging no other way than as he had already charged, and the jury passed out. While they were leaving the court-room, the spectators crowded forward and pressed close upon them. When the last juror had passed out, District-Attorney Phelps moved to have the defendant committed, in order to secure his presence when the jury returned with a verdict. "Officers," said Judge Davis, "take the defendant into your charge." Mr. Tweed looked very much surprised, and turned appealingly to the Bench. Mr. Graham said that it was indelicate to make such a motion publicly. It was regarded by courts as tending to prejudice a jury. The Court said they had not heard it. Counsel then urged that there was no necessity for the motion. The bail was sufficient in this case, and the total amount of bail in which the defendant was held was $1,025,000. He could not be induced to go away. Besides, Mr. Tweed had assured counsel personally that he would be present to hear the verdict. A general discussion followed which created intense excitement, finally ending in a withdrawal of the motion to commit, which greatly relieved the defendant and his friends and counsel. By this time many of the spectators had passed out, those remaining being a mixed assemblage of old political hacks, ex-servants of the people, and particular favorites of the defendant. They grouped themselves together, and smoked cigars while they canvassed the probable results. The question seemed to be mainly on the number of jurors favorable to Tweed, or as one of the men expressed it, "how many he had in his pocket." For three hours the crowd smoked and chatted while waiting for the verdict. Instead of appearing to tire they grew more cheerful, for the longer the jury "hung" the better they seemed pleased. An idea may be formed of the class represented in the court-room by the following names: William H. Moloney, "Fatty" Walsh, Mark Lanigan, Terry Duffy, Jimmy Dunphy, Charley Devlin, one of the bondsmen; Billy Walsh, and Jack Rourke. The bar was represented by District-Attorney Phelps and his assistants, D. G. Rollins and Mr. Lyons; John Graham, David D. Field, W. O. Bartlett, Col. John R. Fellows, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

At 11:8 o'clock, a quick rap on the table brought the chattering crowd suddenly to order, and Judge Davis immediately resumed his seat upon the bench. He called Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, and uttered a few words in a low tone, the heads of the crowd meanwhile stretching forward in an eager attitude. When the dialogue between Mr. Sparks and the Judge ended, the Clerk announced that the Court had ordered a recess. A few moments more of suspense followed, and it was further added that the recess would terminate at 10½ o'clock this morning. The crowd then gradually passed out into the cool air and wended their several ways homeward.

Probable Murder at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

The body of an unknown man was found at the head of Washington-street, near the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, about 8 o'clock last night. There was a large contused wound on the back of his head, apparently inflicted with some heavy blunt instrument. That he was not injured by a fall is evident from the fact that in his hat, which was a high silk one, was found a hole corresponding to the wound in his head. Deceased had evidently bled profusely, as he was lying in a pool of blood when found. The body was removed to the office of Coroner Parslow, No. 108 Washington-street, where it now awaits identification. Inside the hat, from which the lining had been torn, was written in pencil, "H. Brooks." No papers or money were found on the body. Deceased was apparently about fifty years old, was five feet eleven inches high, and had on dark pantaloons, light vest, woolen jacket, brown coat, colored shirt, and wore gaiter shoes.

Fires in this City Yesterday.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the three-story brick building Nos. 261 and 263 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by Stoppers & Bros., liquor-dealers. Damage to stock $1,000; insured for $2,500. The building, which is owned by S. Bing, was damaged $1,000; insured.

Yesterday a fire took place on the first floor of No. 106 Vesey-street, occupied by Everett Bros. as a hotel and restaurant, caused by a leakage in the gas-pipe. Damage to stock and building $200; fully insured. Wm. J. Keeler, a night clerk, was slightly burned about the hands and face while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon of John Rusch, No. 37 West Broadway, causing slight damage.

The Wood-Simmons Lottery Quarrel.

The old lottery litigation between Zachariah E. Simmons and Ben. Wood was revived yesterday in the form of a motion made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate and set aside a sale of the lottery franchise made by John Morrissey, as receiver, in pursuance of orders granted by Judges Barnard and Cardozo while on the bench. A motion was also made to continue the receivership granted in a cross suit involving the same interests, and in which one Colton is plaintiff and Simmons defendant.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision on both motions.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on Delinquent Members.

A special meeting of the Bar Association was held last night at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, to hear the report of the Judiciary Committee. A very large number of members were in attendance, but Mr. David Dudley Field was not present. Mr. William M. Evarts presided. The report, which was read by Mr. James E. Carter, in the absence of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman of the committee, was as follows:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred by a resolution of the association passed at the meeting of Sept. 24, 1872, to report what further steps, if any, should be taken in reference to any members of the profession implicated by the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of the Assembly during the past Winter, respectfully report:

The resolution seemed to make it the duty of the committee, first, to inquire whether any and what members of the Bar were implicated by the evidence delivered before the committee of the Assembly; and second, what proceedings, if any, the association ought to take in relation to any members of the bar thus implicated.

Your committee do not doubt that this resolution had its origin in that sense of deep humiliation so generally felt by the members of the association and the profession at large at the scandalous disclosures contained in this evidence. It was not reasonable to suppose that the numerous audacious illegalities proved to have been committed or sanctioned by occupants of the Bench were not originally contrived and promoted, in whole or in part, by members of the Bar, and the evidence tended to confirm the worst suspicions of this guilty complicity. The prompt and decisive action of the Senate and Court of Impeachment went far to vindicate the administration of justice from the reproach which judicial corruption had brought upon it. It taught by lessons not soon to be forgotten that unworthy occupants of judicial station are amenable to the law, and that nothing is needed in any case to bring them to accountability but a resolute Bar, and an aroused and virtuous public sentiment. This work of purification, so salutary in its results, was inaugurated by this association; but it seemed to be left incomplete so long as no effort was made to reach and bring to accountability those members of the Bar who had been in guilty complicity with the judicial corruption and misconduct which had received condemnation in the high supervisory tribunals of the State. The undersigned, fully participating in the sentiment in which the resolution, as they suppose, had its origin, and desirous of fully and speedily performing the directions of the association, first proceeded to carefully examine the evidence in the proceedings to which they were referred, in order to ascertain what members of the Bar were implicated, and in what particulars and to what extent culpability could be imputed to them.

The association will easily understand that such a task, undertaken with the desire to make the work thorough, and to present the results in a clear, concise, and intelligible manner, must necessarily have involved a burdensome labor; and this, together with the necessary engagements of the members of the committee in their ordinary avocations, has made it impossible for them to proceed with the rapidity they desired. They had, however, many weeks since, arrived at certain results as to matters of fact in which all the members of the committee were agreed. The question for consideration, then, was what action it should be recommended to the association to take. The inclination of the majority of the committee was to recommend that an application be made directly to the Supreme Court for the removal of certain members of the profession from its Bar. This course had one obvious advantage. It was the one most fair to the individuals proceeded against. That Court is clothed with the amplest powers of compelling evidence; and every fact requisite to the vindication of innocence could be made to appear. It was, moreover, the course which, it was to be presumed, the association had in view in passing the resolution; for by its terms the inquiry was not limited to members of the association; and as to others, no action could be taken except in the way of an endeavor to effect their removal foom the Bar.

But, upon more full consideration, obstacles which seemed insuperable presented themselves in the way of this course of procedure. It seemed quite impossible to confine the investigation which would thus be started within any limits, as to time or labor, which would be tolerable. The judgment of the Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Barnard, so far as any questions of fact are concerned, would be of no force, either as an adjudication or as evidence. It was a record made up between other parties. The inquiries, therefore, upon questions of fact, would have to be gone through with de novo. It would be impossible for the court in banc to devote the time which an inquiry at its bar would consume, and references would follow as a matter of course. The proceedings in a referee's office, under the strictest rules which could there be applied, could easily be protracted almost indefinitely; the quantity of evidence could be swollen into enormous proportions, until the real issues were encumbered, and perhaps concealed by masses, of matter relevant and irrelevant, and the final labor of argument and decision made in the highest degree difficult. Who were to conduct such a proceeding on the part of the prosecution? That appointment would rest in the discretion of the court. It might not appoint members of the association; and we should hardly be willing to assume the responsibility of inaugurating proceedings of which others were to have the supervision. And even should the court commit the carriage of such a proceeding to counsel selected by this association, who were to be expected to be willing to abandon their regular practice, and engage for months in a new exploration of those disgraceful transactions which have brought such reproach upon the Bench and the Bar? All these difficulties might arise in the case of a proceeding against a single person; and it may be imagined to what extent they would be multiplied were several proceeded against. In view of all these considerations, your committee come to the conclusion that proceedings before the Supreme Court to inquire into the conduct of members of the Bar, with a view to their removal if found guilty, would be likely to be overwhelmed with their own magnitude, and that it was not expedient for this association to take any measures in that direction. This conclusion disposed of the whole matter so far as persons not members of the association were involved; but as to members of the association, the question remained whether any and what action should be taken, and upon this point the views of the members of the committee have been widely at variance. Without attempting to give the substance of the discussions which have been had, your committee will briefly state the conclusions in which they have united.

By the express letter of our constitution and by-laws, and certainly by the whole spirit of our organization, the professional character of a member is held at so high an estimate that his conduct in the practice of his profession cannot be impeached in a summary way, and in the first instance by the association at large; but only before a special tribunal constituted for that purpose, called the Committee on Grievances. All complaints must, in the first instance, be presented to this tribunal, which has the power to hear and determine under certain prescribed rules. Its action is not made public unless it finds the accused member guilty; and it is then referred to the association to determine whether its judgment shall be confirmed. Nor is it contemplated by our constitution that the association at large should be a promovent in any proceeding against a member before the Committee on Grievances. It cannot, in the opinion of the undersigned, entertain a motion by some member, having for its object an inquiry into the professional conduct of another member, with the view of determining whether it will not direct proceedings before the Committee on Grievances. This course would involve the giving of publicity to complaints which might turn out to be groundless, a mischief which the provisions of our fundamental law relating to complaints against members were carefully designed to avoid. If any member conceives the professional conduct of a fellow member to be such as to render him an unworthy associate, the Committee on Grievances is open to him, but he must make his complaint on his own responsibility.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that it is not competent for the association at large to take the initiative in any proceeding designed to expel a member, and that, consequently, it should not be advised to make such an attempt. The thought may occur to many that perhaps it is competent for the association at large to pass a vote of censure, or manifest its disapproval of professional conduct in some manner short of expulsion, and that such a course might be recommended by the committee if in their judgment sufficient grounds for it appeared.

But all fair minds must agree that what cannot be done directly ought not to be attempted indirectly. If the committee should recommend such a procedure it would be upon a conclusion arrived at by them that the conduct of members was prima facie, at least, culpable. If, in coming to such a conclusion, they had given no opportunity to the member to appear before them and justify himself, the conclusion would be an ex parte judgment on professional conduct. If they had given him such an opportunity he would still be denied the benefit of that mode of trial secured to him by the provisions of the constitution and by-laws; he would be denied the privilege of challenging any of his judges and be subjected to the decision of a tribunal, perhaps prejudiced, or even personally hostile to him. And upon the presentation of the report of the committee, and when the association came to act upon its conclusions, the member inculpated would have no other protection than such as could be expected from the heated, and perhaps, angry discussions and immature conclusions of a crowded meeting composed of, perhaps, some hundreds. In the opinion of the undersigned such a procedure would be ill-calculated to secure just or useful results. It is the clear intent of our constitution to rescue the high and delicate questions of professional character and conduct from the reach of such a turbulent species of justice, and to remit them to a tribunal of a few members acting under the highest sense of personal responsibility, and hearing and deliberating with judicial calmness.

It may, perhaps, be hastily doubted by some, and the question has been made in the consultations of your committee, whether the extreme caution which the committee feel bound to maintain in dealing with the conduct and good name of the members of the association should be observed, so far as the case of Mr. Field is concerned, after his anticipatory and otherwise remarkable defense recently spoken within our walls against an expected accusation, and after the publication by him in the newspapers of matter falsely pretended by such publication to have been spoken by him in the face of the association; but your committee are of the opinion that to yield to such a temptation would tend only to mislead themselves, and the body to which they belong. The rules of justice which constrain the action of your committee, and bind the association, are the same for the wise and the foolish, the just and the unjust, for the unaccused and the self-accused. Neither the indignation nor the disgust inspired by the occurrences alluded to would be a wise counselor for the undersigned in the discharge of their responsible duties as members of the Judiciary Committee; nor can they allow themselves to be thus prevailed upon to establish a precedent which their judgments do not approve, and which, as they believe, would hereafter be condemned and set aside. The permanent welfare of this association, and the rules which protect the professional character of the hundreds of our present members, and of those who are hereafter to become members, are of far higher consequence than any considerations affecting but one of our number.

It has been necessary to say, in giving a statement of the proceedings of your committee, that they had investigated the evidence to which they were referred, and arrived at some conclusions upon matters of fact, before they had completed their consideration of the question, what action it was expedient for the association to take. Inasmuch as no affirmative action is recommended it will be obviously improper to state what these conclusions are, or whom they affect. They are, at the most, ex parte conclusions, which, merely as such, and without reference to further action to be founded upon them, should have no weight with impartial minds. Upon the whole, your committee report that they do not advise that any action be taken in the name and behalf of the association before the courts in relation to any members of the profession implicated by the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of the Assembly, whether the persons so implicated be or be not members of the association. And further, that any steps to be taken in reference to any members of the association so implicated, looking toward action of the association in respect to any misconduct of such member "in his relations to this association, or in his profession," must be taken in accordance with the tenth article of the constitution, and the tenth by-law, and not otherwise.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

(Signed,) Wheeler H. Peckham, James C. Carter, Jno. E. Parsons, Joshua M. Van Cott, Wm. M. Prichard, Charles F. Crosby, Albert Stickney G. M. Speir.

After the reading of the report the committee was discharged, with the thanks of the association.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The charges against Inspector John McDermott, of the Police Department, have been set down for trial for Monday next.

Sergt. William H. Hutchinson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, died yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness.

Edward Larkey, aged fifty-five, a resident of Brooklyn, walked overboard yesterday, at the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 19 and 20, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

In the libel suit of Winston *vs.* English, motion was made yesterday, before Chief-Justice Barbour, to vacate the order directing the examination of the plaintiff before trial. The motion was granted by the Court.

The agents of the White Star line have received information that the Oceanic, which met with an accident and was obliged to return to Liverpool, has been repaired, and will sail for this port on Sunday.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting, on Wednesday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue. Rev. Chas. T. Collins, of Olivet Chapel, and Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, of Lebanon Chapel, gave interesting incidents of missionary work in their respective fields of labor.

BROOKLYN.

The mortuary report of Brooklyn for the week ending Jan. 25 shows the number of deaths in the city during the week to have been 200.

Wm. L. Hatch, the divorce detective, who was arrested on a charge of perjury preferred by Robert P. Newcomb, was examined yesterday, before Justice Walsh, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Terry & Wells' lumber-yard, at Riverhead, took fire a few days ago, and near $10,000 worth of property was destroyed.

At the term of the Long Island City Court, which begins Monday, the Allnquist poisoning case will be considered by the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hamburg steamer Frisia sailed from Hoboken, yesterday, with 170 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

A brewery owned by Mrs. Kuhn, at Milltown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The damage is estimated at $2,000.

John Riker, who was injured on the Pennsylvania Road at Rahway, about two weeks since, died at the Newark Hospital yesterday.

The White Star steamer Adriatic arrived at her wharf, in Jersey City, yesterday, after a stormy passage. She brought out 100 passengers.

[Advertisement.]
Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—E. W. Thwing, H. B. Sinks, wife, 2 children, and nurse, Charles G. Dill, Miss Lena Marsh, Miss Helen Marsh, E. Marsh, Clark Marsh, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. D. K. Ducker, Wm. M. Ducker, Miss Emily A. Taylor, Henry Coats, John Smith, Gasbon Van Pirch, Reinhold Van Pirch, L. Muller, H. Rockwood, B. Steelman, Mrs. L. H. Holt, Miss Holt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Miss L. Einstein, H. Schneider, J. B. Thoms and wife, G. W. Wilkes and wife, W. Strickland, Oscar Loewe, S. E. Brown, Col. Geo. E. Waring, John J. Court, S. Fechheimer, J. Barnard and wife, Miss Hettie Barnard, Miss Laura Barnard, S. L. Levy, Col. A. S. Anderson, Nicholas Van Rosser, G. W. Van Tine, Dr. John Cronyn, Otto Jaffe, Francis Moll, J. Taylor, J. Jones, James Hunt, W. R. Tanner, G. Benger, Capt. Atkinson, Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh, F. Henriques, A. B. Adam, Mr. Berryman, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Butler, John Green, J. B. Southerland, Charles L. Colby, wife, infant and nurse, W. L. Grant, Thos. Phillips, Geo. J. Englemann, D. H. Ackerman, Capt. Wilcox, J. S. Curtiss, Miss Whiteway, Mr. Fisher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.......5:17 | Moon sets..9:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:14 | Gov. Island..11:03 | Hell Gate.12:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; North Point, Foley, Baltimore.

Barks Dashing Wave, (Br.,) Hocken, Bilboa, &c., Geo. F. Bulley; Adelaide, (Br.,) Pendergast, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; New-York, Gibbs, Cadiz, &c., Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Forsete, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Nantes, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Perces Hinckley, Small, Wilmington, N. C., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Gibraltar for orders, A. Dayton & Co.; W. A. Heney, (Br.,) Taylor, Bridgetown, Peniston & Co.; Geo. Latimer, Wilson, St. Johns, N. F., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Sarah L. Hall, (Br.,) Davis, Gibraltar for orders, H. Moss; Tubal Cain, Stone, Cardenas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Weydell & Co.

Schrs. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Chas. Morford, Carson, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Flying Foam, (Br.,) Gowley, Pernambuco, Geo. F. Bulley; Lavinia F. Warren, Berry, Georgetown, (Dem.,) Leaycraft & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Jan. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 50 cabin and 162 steerage passengers to J. H. Sparks. Experienced very heavy westerly gales, with high head seas, the entire passage; Jan. 19, lat. 51 20, lon. 18 31, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Enmore, (Br.,) Brown, Calcutta Nov. 16 and Demerara Jan. 18, with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 6 days; Jan. 28, lat. 38, lon. 67 20, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 150 feet length of keel; left at Demerara brig Eastern Star, arr. Jan. 16.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Delamotte, from New-York Jan. 19, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York, Jan. 19, for Bremen arr. here yesterday.

1873.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1872.

S. F. WINSTON, President.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $49,264,571 17.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:

FOR PREMIUMS AND POLICY FEES:		
Original premiums	$4,932,135 03	
Renewal premiums	9,449,228 78	
Annuities	5,500 00	
	$14,386,863 81	
FOR INTEREST ON		
Bonds and mortgages	$2,867,041 58	
Stocks	319,731 64	
Banks, trust companies, &c.	61,359 06	
Premium on gold	26,848 45	
	$3,274,980 73	
For office building rents	54,250 00	—$17,716,094 54
Total		$66,980,665 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

PAID:		
Claims by Death	$2,253,867 90	
Additions to same, being Dividends	366,340 14	
Matured Endowments	59,650 00	
Additions to same	15,591 63	
Reductions of Premiums	7,417 08	
Dividend of Jan. 1, 1872, applied to purchase paid-up Insurance	2,843,727 92	
Surrendered Policies	1,555,008 72	
Surrendered Additions used in payment of Premiums	2,415,477 22	
Annuities	17,390 02	
Commissions to Agents	335,015 29	
Commutation of future Commissions	332,448 46	
EXPENSES:		
Advertising	$55,809 07	
Taxes on business in other States	90,489 47	
Medical Examinations	38,506 80	
Salaries	268,702 90	
Law	28,965 38	
Printing and Stationery	54,214 50	
Sundry Expenses, Exchange, Postage, &c	121,509 89	
Office Furniture and Profit and Loss	2,108 55	
Taxes on Real Estate	24,149 46	—$10,906,181 40

Net Assets Dec. 31, 1872....$56,074,484 31

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS.

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest	$2,159,863 09	
Bonds and Mortgages	47,002,804 37	
United States Stocks	4,203,108 75	
New-York State, Town, and City Stocks	1,370,000 00	
Real Estate	1,314,607 57	
Balances due from Agents	24,100 53	—$56,074,484 31
Add:		
Interest Accrued	$753,879 24	
Premiums—Deferred, Semi-annual, and Quarterly	1,035,158 44	
Premiums in Course of Transmission	113,341 43	
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost	572,896 00	— 2,475,575 11

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1872 ..$58,550,059 42

Increase in Net Assets for the Year.... 6,809,913 14

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED.

Gross Assets Dec. 31, 1872......$58,550,059 42

LIABILITIES:

Reserve for all Policies and Additions in force, (American Table 4 per cent. interest)	$52,331,702 70	
Reserve for Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	154,002 65	
Claims by Death, not yet due	552,475 20	
Post-mortem Dividends	24,000 00	
Premiums paid in advance	29,618 33	
Surplus accrued on Tontine Policies	17,562 30	—$53,109,361 18

Surplus over Liabilities...... $5,440,698 24

During the year 1872 an extra Dividend has been computed, adjusting the Division of 1870, and bringing the Dividend accounts forward to the anniversaries of the issue of the Policies. The whole sum so divided ($2,204,627 51) has now been credited in the usual form of reversionary insurance. The following is the

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS.

Total surplus as above	$5,440,698 24
Extra Dividend of 1872	2,204,627 51
Undivided Surplus for Dividend of 1873	$3,236,070 73

From this sum a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1873.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

	Number.		Amount.
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1872	73,864		$228,770,367
Issued and restored during the year	12,181		34,937,775
Total	86,045		$263,708,142
Deduct:			
Canceled	1,161	$3,200,305	
Forfeited	5,979	18,053,595	
Dead	740	2,351,975	
Matured	19	54,650	
	7,899		23,660,525
In force Dec. 31, 1872	78,146		$240,047,617
Increase during the year	4,282		11,277,250

NOTE.—Canceled Policies are those upon which no premium was ever paid. For a large proportion of the Forfeited Policies a surrender value was paid either in Cash or in Paid-up Insurance.

The Amount of Dividend Additions to Policies is about..........$23,000,000

ITEMS.

The receipts of the year, ($17,716,094 54.) have been appropriated in the following proportions:

Held for the Reserve to meet the Claims as they will mature, 38.44 per cent. of Receipts.

Returned to Policy-holders for claims by Death and for Dividends, 53.93 per cent. of Receipts.

Consumed in Current Expenses, 6.98 per cent. of Receipts.

Paid for Taxes in the different States, .65 per cent. of Receipts.

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for every year since its organization:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1843	16.1	1853	13.5	1863	9.5
1844	9.2	1854	10.6	1864	10.0
1845	10.4	1855	9.3	1865	12.6
1846	10.5	1856	9.5	1866	16.1
1847	9.9	1857	9.4	1867	13.6
1848	9.2	1858	9.5	1868	12.6
1849	9.6	1859	10.6	1869	10.6
1850	8.6	1860	8.3	1870	9.2
1851	8.5	1861	9.8	1871	7.1
1852	7.3	1862	8.4	1872	6.98

If to the surplus now in hand there be added what was returned to Policy-holders in 1871 and 1872, and the sum diminished by the undivided surplus Jan. 1, 1870, the overpayments for assurance, or surplus of premiums, during the last three years, will be found to amount to the sum of ten millions, six hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-four cents. ($10,664,254 84.)

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Samuel D. Babcock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	David Hoadley,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William E. Dodge,
Martin Bates,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	William M. Vermilye,
John Wadsworth,	John E. Develin,
Alfred Edwards,	Alonzo Child,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Henry E. Davies,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Francis Skiddy,
Lucius Robinson,	J. Elliott Condict,
W. Smith Brown,	James C. Holden,
Richard Patrick,	Herman C. Von Post,
William H. Popham,	George C. Richardson,
William A. Haines,	Alexander H. Rice,
Ezra Wheeler,	W. T. Babcock,
Seymour L. Husted,	F. Ratchford Starr.

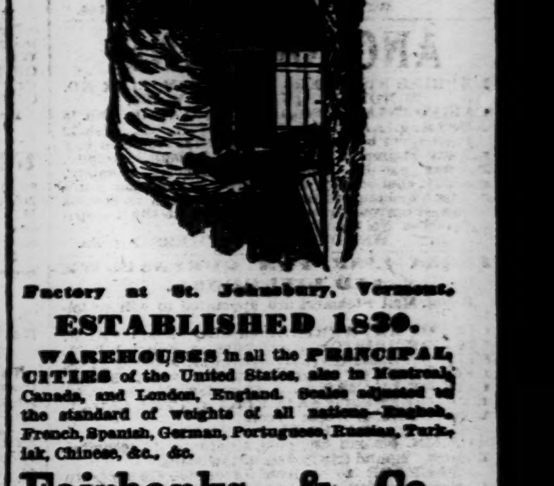
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass Department.
THIRD FLOOR.
DINNER SERVICES OF FINE CHINA AND STONE-WARE.
NEW STYLES OF DECORATION, BREAKFAST, TEA, AND TETE-A-TETE SETS.
FINE ENGLISH CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE-GLASS.

FOR SALE
BY
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
THE
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Broadway and Prince-st.

NOTICE.
SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,
Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.
We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
Buy Only the Genuine.



Factory at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
ESTABLISHED 1830.
WAREHOUSES in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES of the United States, also in Montreal, Canada, and London, England. Scales adjusted to the standard of weights of all nations—English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, Chinese, &c., &c.
Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 34 King William-st., London Bridge, E. C., London, England.
Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.
Fairbanks & Ewing,
Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

Smallpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS
Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale, or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, or Chamber-maid, Nurse, and Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; can cut and fit, operate, and do all kinds of family sewing; experienced nurse; references; is willing and obliging; very respectable and honest; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.